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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SA MAIL TO ANGOLA--People wanting to send correspondence from South Africa to Angola will now have to re-route it via Europe. After all, the mail bags despatched from Johannesburg to Luanda during the past few months have been returned unopened. The Post Office announced in Pretoria yesterday that it would appear that Angola is no longer prepared to accept South African mail although it was unable to confirm this. As a result, the postal service to Angola has been suspended. All mail items bearing the sender's address, which have been received back from Angola, will be forwarded to the senders. Other items will be sent to the Returned Letters office in Cape Town for disposal. However, a spokesman for the Portuguese community in Johannesburg said that there was very little correspondence between them and Angola. All official documentation with Angola is sent via Lisbon and it would appear that private correspondence will have to follow a similar route in future. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Apr 80 p 7]

BULGARIAN TRADE UNION COURSES--The Georgi Dimitrov Trade Union Institute in Sofia, Bulgaria, is organizing courses in trade unionism for a number of African countries including Ghana, a release from the Bulgarian Embassy said yesterday. Other countries which will participate are Angola, Congo, Mauritania, Benin, Togo, Kenya, Tanzania and Ethiopia. The release quoting Sofida press agency said the institute, which was established in 1945, trains highly qualified cadres for different units of the trades unions' many-sided public work. Over 2,000 foreign trade union cadres have already benefited from the courses. RIGHT: African and Bulgaria students at the institute's compound on the first day of the new school year. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 19 Apr 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

BREAK WITH PORTUGAL DENIED--The state of relations between Angola and Portugal, ruffled by reports that the African state might be considering a break in diplomatic links, has been clarified in talks in Lisbon. This was announced by the Angolan Trade Minister, Lopo do Nascimento, who was quoted last week by a Spanish paper as warning that alleged Portuguese interference in his country's internal affairs might lead to a break in relations. Mr. Nascimento, heading a major economic delegation on an official visit to Spain, told Portuguese TV later that his remarks had been reported "incorrectly" and that Angola had "never" envisaged a break with Portugal. On a private visit to Lisbon, the former Premier had talks with Head of State, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes and Prime Minister Francisco de Carvalho. He had explained his statements in Spain to them, Mr. Nascimento told newsmen, acknowledging that they had "caused some controversy." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Apr 80 p 720]

CSO: 4420

ORDINANCE PASSED ON CIVIL, PATRIOTIC, IDEOLOGICAL, MILITARY SERVICE

Cotonou EHUZU in French 11 Mar 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Ordinance Governing the Civil, Patriotic, Ideological, and Military Service"]

[Text] Article 1. A patriotic, ideological, and military service is being established for all people of Benin, all students completing their middle school education, their secondary education, or their training.

The civil, patriotic, ideological, and military service is mandatory for all people of Benin, for any student who, having interrupted his studies, is a civilian looking for work (one who has the BAC [expansion unknown], the BEPC [Elementary School Diploma], the CAP [expansion unknown], the BEP [expansion unknown], a law diploma or another equivalent diploma, or a student who has interrupted his studies at the university or any other studies).

The Benin students who are completing their middle school education, their high school education or other, or their training, are collectively admitted to the civil, patriotic, ideological, and military service from the different institutions (schools, universities, vocational schools, or others) to which they come for the end of the academic cycle or for the end of their training.

The Benin students who completed their education, who interrupted their studies and are back in civilian life looking for employment (students who interrupted the academic cycle, those who passed the baccalaureat, those who hold a BEPC, a CAP, those with basic legal qualifications or an equivalent degree) will be registered for civil, patriotic, ideological, and military service after being recruited for work through the units of production which would have hired them.

Article 2. Exempt are:

1. Men over 35 years of age; women over 30 years of age.
2. The physically or mentally handicapped.

3. The people of Benin who have worked either in the Popular Republic of Benin, or in a Third World country, in the public or semi-public sectors before 1 November 1974, even if their work was interrupted by a training period. The same holds for policemen who started work before 15 September 1975.

4. The people of Benin who have already completed their military service.

5. The Young Revolutionary Teachers who have completed the 2 years of prescribed service in an official capacity. But they are still subject to 3 months of military and ideological training as stated below in Article 5.

Article 3. Those who get a deferment are:

1. The spouse of the one registered for his/her civil, patriotic, ideological, and military service.

2. The wife, up to 30 years of age, who is nursing or pregnant.

3. The one who had a training period during the civil, patriotic, ideological, and military service.

Article 4. The civil, patriotic, ideological, and military service is comparable to the mandatory military service.

Article 5. The duration of the civil, patriotic, ideological, and military service is 12 months. During this time, the young men and women will receive military and ideological training for up to 3 months.

The duration of the civil, patriotic, ideological, and military service is taken into account when establishing the time spent in service by all policemen, based on the general statute for permanent policemen of the state.

Article 6. A state national commission will assign any Benin citizen in civil, patriotic, ideological, and military service according to his professional ability and to any unit of production which requested his skills.

However, the ministers in charge of national education will have priority in this matter.

Those affected must rejoin their service or original unit of production upon completing their education.

Article 7. All granting of tenure and of promotions, barring exceptions stipulated by decree No 80-31 of 11 February 1980, depends on having a certificate stating completion of civil, patriotic, ideological, and military service, or an exemption given by the High Authority in charge of national defense.

Article 8. The methods applied by the present ordinance, particularly for remuneration and miscellaneous benefits granted to every Benin citizen in civil, patriotic, ideological, and military service will be set by a decree decided upon by the Council of Ministers.

Article 9. The present ordinance, which repeals all previous dispositions differing from the present ones, namely ordinances No 75-68 of 18 September 1975, and ordinances No 76-10 of 9 February 1976, will be enforced as a state law.

Issued at Cotonou on 11 February 1980 by the president of the republic, head of state, head of government, Mathieu Kerekou, for the absent minister of finance, the minister of industry and handicrafts, in charge in the interim: Barthelemy Ohouena; for the keeper of the seals, minister of justice, legislation and social affairs, Djibril Moriba; for the minister of public office and labor, Adolphe Biaou; for the minister assigned to the president of the republic in charge of the plan, of statistics, and of technical cooperation, Francois Dossou; for the minister of primary education, Vincent Guezodje; for the minister of technical and secondary education, Augustin Honvoh; for the minister assigned to the president of the republic, in charge of home affairs, of security, and of national orientation, Martin Dohou Azonhiho; for the minister for youth, cultural affairs and sports, Francois Kouyami. (Ordinance No 80-3 of 11 February 1980).

9465

CSO: 4400

FACTIONS CONTINUE FIGHTING AS REFUGEES FLEE

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Apr 80 pp 697, 698

[Text]

EITHER THROUGH intervention or abstention most of the powers which could assist in bringing an end to the fighting in Chad are resolved that the only solution will be by violent means. And even then the complexities of the conflict are such that it is difficult to envisage peace descending on Chad even if one of the two principal rivals — Goukhoum and Habre — is eliminated. Meanwhile, the tragedy of the Chadian war is reflected by the fact that international notice might have to be taken simply because the numbers of refugees that have fled into Cameroon and Nigeria is causing serious problems for their governments.

Without the prestige of its Chairman the OAU is in an even more difficult position to persuade the factions in N'Djamena to stop fighting. Previous calls for an end to the war by President Tolbert, who had drawn up a plan for a ceasefire shortly before his assassination, had been as good as ignored. A neutral observer team intended to delimit the ceasefire lines comprising representatives from Cameroon, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo has not materialised. Of these countries Nigeria is the most powerful and most likely to be able to impose peace. However, all the signs are that Lagos is most reluctant to become involved in yet another round of attempts to seek a solution to the conflict. The prevailing opinion is that the war in Chad has degenerated into gangster warfare on a national scale and that the best

thing is to let them fight it out until a clear winner emerges. What Nigeria would fear and react against is the intrusion of Libya.

It is, however, difficult to believe that the factions in Chad are able to continue their fighting with the intensity that they have displayed thus far without military supplies coming from somewhere beyond the country's frontiers. In its latest issue, *Jeune Afrique's* correspondent in N'Djamena claims that there is evidence of considerable foreign support going to three of the major factions and that Chad is beginning to turn into the battleground for the dispute between President Sadat of Egypt and Col. Gaddafi of Libya. For much of last year Col. Kamougue, the leader of the southerners who is now positioned just outside of N'Djamena intermittently shelling Hissen Habre's positions, received aid through a massive Libyan airlift. Ahmat Aycl's faction — he is the Foreign Minister in the Transitional Government — which is part of the Front d'Action Commune and which has sided with Goukhoum's Forces Armées Populaires is known to be supported by Libya. It is alleged that many of the FAC troops, who, according to some reports, have been the backbone of the defence against Hissen Habre's advances in N'Djamena, are trained in Libya. Finally, The Forces Armées du Nord of Hissen Habre are receiving supplies and reinforcements from bases in Sudan which in turn are supplied by

Egypt. Hissen Habre is disliked anyway for his obvious ambitions and the suspicion that he will stop at nothing to achieve them. Should he win his virulent anti-Libyanism will make him particularly unpalatable to some of the other factions. If Goukhouni emerges as the winner, he will be obliged to the FAC which has very little power on the ground in Chad but which derives much of its support from Libya, just as he will be obliged to Col. Kamougue, who as the months go by appears to be increasingly reluctant to participate in any government of a unified Chadian state.

The OAU having little power to intervene at the moment and the French being reluctant to intervene as well — even though it is thought that in Paris Habre is still considered the best bet — there is now a dearth of opportunities for further initiatives.

The only hope that some external pressure may be brought on the factions to put an end to the fight may be through publicity that might emerge from the growing crisis that will surround the conditions of the thousands of refugees that have fled from Chad. Cameroon has at least 100,000 and while Lagos has not made any comment on the matter, there are thousands of refugees who have gone into Borno State, Nigeria. Aid has already been sent to Cameroon; one awaits more news

from Nigeria. This is, however, the only part of the war in Chad which has spilled over into other neighbouring states. Meanwhile the war continues to be regarded as a wholly parochial affair and therefore appears to be lower than ever on the list of priorities of the world's peacemakers.

As far as the eventual outcome of this conflict is concerned there are constant allusions to a federal structure, a plan that is favoured and continues to be peddled by the French. However, the only combatant who has shown the slightest inclination towards this idea is Col. Kamougue. Both Habre and Goukhouni are committed nationalists. The reality of the war is that the four factions control and administer large chunks of Chad. Goukhouni's FAP throughout most of the north, Habre along a belt from N'Djamena to Abeche and the Sudanese frontier, FAC has some control at Mongo but they could easily be challenged and Col. Kamougue in the south. Most people would shrink from the thought of organising a referendum which would make a federation constitutionally viable and many of the neighbouring countries would find it hard to countenance the acknowledgement of particularist pressures just next door. They have had too many similar pressures of their own which have been dealt with in the past by a combination of suppression and protracted and painful bargaining for conciliation.

OIL PRICES SPIRAL CAUSES OIL IMPORTS REDUCTION

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Apr 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Minister of lands, Natural Resources, Fuel and Power, Professor George Bannah, has announced that his Ministry is limiting the purchase of crude oil to one million metric tons per annum as a conservation measure.

Presently, Ghana imports 1.1 million metric tons of crude oil at a cost of 150 million dollars.

This represents 15.7 percent of the nation's total export earnings and forecasts for 1979 showed that if crude oil consumption was maintained at the 1978 level, the import bill at the current crude oil price would be 240 million dollars or 25 percent of the total export earnings.

Professor Bannah, who was inaugurating the short-term report of the Committee on Energy Resources at a press conference in Accra, said Ghana's economy like that of other developing countries, could not sustain oil price spiral and its attendant demands on the foreign exchange reserves indefinitely.

There was, therefore, the need to manage energy resources and improve on efficiency in the use of energy so that the cost of energy inputs to the economy could be reduced to acceptable levels, the Minister stated.

He said the Government had, while waiting for the submission of the final report, decided to act immediately on some of the Committee's short-term recommendations.

He pointed out that the Government had directed that the short-term report should be made available to the general public and hoped that meaningful suggestions and comments would be submitted to his Ministry before June 30 this year.

He announced that the various Ministries had already taken the initiative to implement some of the Committee's recommendations.

The Finance Ministry, he said, was in the process of negotiating for a bilateral assistance of 6.4 million cedis for spare part requirements for the Ghana Railways in addition to a British Government loan of 2.14 million pounds sterling.

Dr Banneh further announced the setting up of an energy fund by Government to provide funds for the development and application of renewable and non-conventional energy resources in the country.

He indicated that his Ministry was also in the process of negotiating for technical and financial assistance from the World Bank and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to conduct a national energy assessment to provide the basis for formulating long-term energy policy.

On standardisation of vehicles, he said the Ministry of Transport and Communications would soon submit a final list to Government for adoption. He told the pressmen that the Cabinet had already directed the dieselisation programme to start with Government vehicles.

The Minister launched a campaign for energy conservation and appealed for a change in attitudes so that "we can make efficient use of the energy resources available to us in order to save our country."

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CONCERN OVER TIMBER INDUSTRY FUTURE--The Timber and Woodworkers Union of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) has expressed concern about the gradual collapse of the timber industry, the country's second largest foreign exchange earner. Addressing a news conference in Accra, Mr Sam Akom-Mensah, general secretary of the union, expressed regret at the fact that the Government was not putting forward effective measures to resuscitate the industry as had been the case of cocoa. He referred to two state-owned timber companies--African Timber and Plywood (AT and P) and Glistern West Africa Limited--with a total labour force of about 5,000 were producing just below 10 percent of their capacities and yet compelled to maintain their staff. Mr Akom-Mensah attributed the decline in production to old machinery and lack of spare parts. He said all the timber firms had called for the reintroduction of the "retention accounts" operated overseas by the exporting companies into which proceeds were paid by the overseas importers. The accounts, he explained, were formerly managed by the Ghana Timber Marketing Board under the close supervision of the Bank of Ghana, but were discontinued by the erstwhile Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC). Mr Akom-Mensah said the timber companies were utilising the proceeds from their retention accounts on spare parts which yielded good results a few years ago.--GNA (Text) [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Apr 80 p 8]

OIL PRODUCTION DOWN--Production at the Saltpond oil wells has fallen from the original level of 3,000 barrels a day to 2,000 barrels. Mr G. Kesse, Director of Geological Survey Department who disclosed this on Wednesday, said the reduction was due to technical difficulties now facing the drilling company, Agri-Petco International Incorporated of the United States. Mr Kesse was addressing the 25th annual conference of the Ghana Association of Science Teachers (GAST) on "mineral resources of Ghana with particular reference to oil" at Cape Coast. He said work on four wells to be drilled in addition to the present six wells has not yet started. Mr Kesse disclosed that the drilled oil at Saltpond has to be taken to the United States for refining because of the nature of the agreement signed between the Ghana Government and the company. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Apr 80 p 4]

PRG SANITATION ASSISTANCE--The West German Government has announced its intention to assist Ghana to find solutions to problems of sanitation in the country, especially in Accra. As a first step, two West German experts will arrive in the country shortly to carry out a survey on sanitation and help the Government to find a lasting solution to the problem of refuse collection and disposal in Accra. The West German Ambassador in Ghana, Mr Herbert Weil, disclosed this to the Greater Accra Regional Minister, Mr. I.T. Torto, when he called on the Minister at the Regional Office. Discussions at the meeting centered on West German aid to Ghana, especially on agricultural and technical matters. The ambassador said his government was aware of the many social and economic problems facing Ghana and would continue to aid her by initiating programmes and projects which would improve the working and living conditions of Ghanaians. The regional minister appealed to the German government to step up its aid to Ghana to help her overcome her economic problems. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 18 Apr 80 p 8]

COCOA EXPORT REVENUE LOSSES--Ghana lost an export revenue of over 45 million pounds sterling through inefficient and improper handling of cocoa during the 1978-79 cocoa season. The amount represents the value of 30,000 tonnes of cocoa at an average price of 1,500 pounds per ton. The 300,000 tonnes of cocoa represents wastage emanating from the purchasing system. Dr Kwame Gyamfi, a member of the interim management committee of the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board, disclosed this at Agona Swedru when he briefed senior officers of board and Produce Buying Division in the Central Region on "Cocoa Sector Studies," a World Bank programme. He said this colossal sum could have been profitably used to bring in essential necessities of life like drugs, clothing and capital goods to make life a little more meaningful to Ghanaians. Dr Gyamfi stressed that at this crucial period of economic and financial crisis, Ghana could not afford wastages, particularly in the cocoa industry. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 13 Apr 80 p 1]

EEC IN KONONGO GOLD MINES--Mr S.K. Boafo, Member of Parliament for Asante-Akim South, announced at the weekend that Government had signed a joint venture agreement with the European Economic Community (EEC) for the reactivation of the Konongo Gold Mines. Speaking at the Asante-Akim Congress at Konongo-Ashanti on Easter Monday, Mr Boafo noted that the reactivation of the mines would open employment opportunities for those who were thrown out of jobs during the last few years that the mines ceased to operate. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Apr 80 p 8]

CSO: 4420

SGT DOR'S HANDLING OF AFFAIRS SEEN AS ENCOURAGING

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Apr 80 p 687

[Text]

A COUP in Liberia was necessary, according to Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe, because of the rampant corruption in the country and "the continued failure of the government to handle effectively ... affairs of the Liberian people". He said: "We had no alternative but to overthrow the government."

This begs the question — as is always the case with coups — of what moral right Master Sergeant Doe, or any soldier, has to decide what is necessary for the people of Liberia. He has the power to decide because he has a gun in his hand, a grenade hanging from his shirt, and the backing of more guns than can be mustered against him. Moral questions thus have no immediate practical application, but they nevertheless need to be asked, and they might at some future date be less academic. One day Master Sergeant Doe will need to return power to the voters and the politicians and account for his actions.

It has been clear for some time that things were going seriously wrong for the Tolbert regime, and that changes were necessary. A preceptive speech delivered towards the end of last year (published in *West Africa* on December 8) by Dr. H. Bioma Fahnbulleh, a prominent member of the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA) and now a minister in the new government, contained this passage: "The society is in a state of ferment because the developing consciousness of the people has outstripped the institutions which were designed to cater for the consciousness of a different historical era." He called for urgent measures to avoid "the blind fury of destruction"; these included a commission of inquiry to investigate the acquisitions of government officials, the development of a new national consciousness and a new Liberian culture, and means to get rid of "individualism, greed and narrow-mindedness".

An overt demonstration to the world of the discontent in Liberia with the ways of the True Whig Party came on April 14 last year when thousands heeded a call by the Progressive Alliance of Liberia (PAL) to take to the streets in protest against government suggestions that the price of rice might rise. Police opened fire on the crowd, killing 49 people according to official figures — over 100 according to other sources. President Tolbert reacted at first with arrest, but he subsequently released everyone detained and there was some indication that he recognised the need for change. He also allowed — indeed, encouraged in some ways — the registration of PAL as a political party: it became the Progressive People's Party (PPP). The second act in the drama came with the call on March 7 by Mr. Gabriel Baccus Matthews, the chairman of the PPP, for a general strike specifically aimed at overthrowing the government. This set a collision course. It was "infantile", according to a MOJA leader. President Tolbert arrested the whole of the PPP leadership, as he was almost bound to do, and initiated charges of treason and sedition. He spoke of the need for rigidity and the merciless imposition of the law. This increased the tensions until Master Sergeant Doe felt he had no alternative but to intervene.

Some people will differ on the question of whether there was in fact an alternative available and also whether an army coup ever achieves the aims it sets for itself. On the first point, it should be remembered that a democratic form was available in Liberia, even though it had not worked perfectly or without interference in the past. The country was heading towards a presidential election in 1983; President Tolbert himself had repeatedly said he would respect the constitutional rule that would prevent him from standing again. Mr. Baccus Matthews, in an interview in *West Africa* on February 18, said, "The True Whig Party has committed crimes against both God and man and has therefore been doing enough to set the stage for the success of our position." This would seem to indicate that he thought success at the polls was possible.

Apart from these larger questions, the violence that is the inevitable accompaniment of a coup is as shocking as always. In particular, President Tolbert, though he may have connived at some corruption and made wrong decisions, was a man of some stature and achievement (See Matchet, page 690 for a personal memoir). He certainly deserved better than being shot three times in the head in the early morning and being buried in a communal grave. The fact that the President was Chairman of the OAU gives the matter greater significance. The rulers of other African states — and army chiefs — will in any event be watching

with the greatest anxiety. The more often a relatively junior member of a country's armed forces decides that he has the right to dictate the course of the state's political life, the greater the danger that it will happen again.

However, looking to the future in Liberia, there is cause for some hope in the responsible and restrained manner in which Master Sergeant Doe has handled affairs since his assumption of power: his cabinet is one of reconciliation and is also full of high talents — it contains three former members of President Tolbert's cabinet, leaders of the PPP (including Mr. Baccus Matthews, who is Foreign Minister), of MOJA (including Dr. Fahbulleh and Dr. Togba-Nah Tipoteh), and some military representatives. It will be under the People's Redemption Council, which is remarkable for containing no officers: apart from Master Sergeant Doe, there are four staff sergeants, one sergeant, eight corporals and one private first class. Immediate approaches to America seem to indicate that the new rulers, though obviously of the left, will remain non-aligned.

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT INAUGURATES NEW DAM, DENOUNCES SUBVERSION

President Ratsiraka at Tsararafa Bridge

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 3 Mar 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Antoine Ramanantsoa]

[Excerpts] Last Friday, President Didier Ratsiraka inaugurated Tsararafa Bridge, in Farafangana, built with the assistance of the European Development Fund (EDF) which extended a loan of 560 million Malagasy francs. The actual construction was done by Grands Travaux de l'Est and required 20 months.

On the occasion of the inauguration, the President satisfied every wish the people might have by granting the fokonolona of the fivondronana 500 million Malagasy francs for reconstruction of the hospital at Farafangana and the airport. In its present state the hospital can only make illnesses worse; and the airport needs to be upgraded to service Boeing aircraft.

He also referred to the satanic maneuvers of the imperialists who have chosen Toamasina, Madagascar's main port and above all the home town of the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, as their target for fomenting trouble, starting with schoolboys and highschool and college students.

The chairman of the fivondronana hastened to declare that Farafangana is ready to face anything, relying solely on its own resources. The proof lies in the efforts which it has made for its own development. Economically, 8 bridges and 6 highways have been built; socially, public health posts have been added to those in existence, as well as 4 maternity clinics of which 1, unfortunately, does not as yet have the services of a midwife; educationally, 103 basic elementary schools have been established in the 198 fokontany and CEG [Secondary General Education Schools] have been started in many fihaisanana.

Politically, the fokonolona of the decentralized collective embraces the objectives of the new society and works strenuously toward maintaining public order and a harmonious social life; more particularly, the fokonolana

is always willing and ready to counter the action of evildoers and saboteurs.

He concluded by saying, "Your very presence here constitutes the motor and the drive to arrive at the socialist Eden."

It should be noted that the president of the Executive Committee of Farafangana expressed optimism about implementation of three major projects for the ever-present problem of food supplies, the struggle against unemployment, while establishing manioc and chicken processing plants, and the need to enlarge the airport in that area.

President Jean Marie Ralahady of Fianarantsoa Province began his speech by describing his province, which he said was made up of high plateaus and slopes, on which the population is poorly distributed because the highlands are poor but heavily populated, whereas the middlewest is very fertile but sparsely inhabited. He also spoke of the political situation in his province, emphasizing the ideological and political maturity of the people who denounce the various maneuvers of the enemies of the revolution who are so frequently seen in Fianarantsoa.

In closing, he also made a number of proposals in connection with the development of this vast province of Fianarantsoa. He mentioned the extension of the highway from Manakara through Vohipeno, Farafangana and Tolagnaro to Irondro, the reconstruction of the Pangalanes Canal, rehabilitation of the airport and the hospital at Farafangana, the establishment of boarding facilities at the CEG lycee and the institution of specialty courses not yet in existence at the technical secondary school, and the erection of prefabricated lodgings for civil servants who are unable to find rental facilities.

At Vohipeno

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 5 Mar 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] The first words addressed by the president to the people of Vohipeno were to thank them for the heavy response to the referendum of December 1975. Then he proceeded to deny the rumors that the revolutionary power had forgotten the province or at least the southeastern part of the region. As the head of state had occasion to declare, "We have done many things in the region and the revolutionary power has even done things the people never even asked for." He went on to enumerate the different public works he has inaugurated in the course of his journey.

Citing the request made to Farafangana regarding the highway link from Irondro to Manakara, the president stated that at the present time, the bridge over the Irondro River is under construction. In addition, building of the Irondro-Manakara highway link is now being studied by the competent

authorities of the EDF and it was, in fact, the president noted, "the representative of that international agency at Antananarive who drew my attention to the matter. I hope the work can begin just as soon as the EDF has signalled its agreement."

The president of the republic then turned to the country's economic problems and announced that with the existence of food supplies in the country, the revolutionary government intends to establish a dozen or so "manioc alcohol" plants in Madagascar. Ultimately, one would be built in Vohipeno, he said, adding that an instant coffee plant would be placed in Mananjary.

As for the administration of the rice plantations, the President declared that the fivondronana will not have to request credit for the purpose, since all efforts toward rice production will be handled by the revolutionary power in the rice campaign currently under way in the country. The president then turned to the complex problems raised by food supplies for the population. He emphasized the efforts already begun by the revolutionary government. For the region as a whole, 500 tons of rice were on the way, of which 100 tons are for Farafangana, 100 tons for Mananjary, 100 tons for Manakara, 100 tons for Vangaindrano and the remainder for Vohipeno and Fianarantsoa. The shipment has not yet been effected owing to bad weather. "I think," said the president, "that the solution to this problem evidently lies in the reconstruction of the Pangalanes Canal from Tamatave to Farafangana. This canal should be navigable year round in order to insure the arrival of food supplies for the people. The work could be done within 2 or 3 years and it would be a present to Vohipeno."

Speaking of education, the head of state announced that each fivondronana should have a secondary school (lycee), including Vohipeno, of course, and that this target was to be achieved within the next 5 years. The execution of this program will take into account the priorities established by the government. In each secondary school, there must be boarding facilities for young girls, the president noted.

Efficient Instruments

President Didier Ratsiraka then spoke of the cooperatives which, in his view, represent an efficient instrument in the combat against all forms of exploitation and against the maneuvers of capitalists and imperialists in connection with the people's food supply. He offered the sum of 250,000 Malagasy francs to the Vohipeno women's artisan cooperative.

Didier Ratsiraka also invited groups of revolutionary members of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution (FNDR) to set up socialist cooperatives. He also asked them not to sabotage existing cooperatives. Moreover, he spoke of incidents in the capital or major locations in the province in which the cooperatives in the fokotany have no transport vehicles available, although they have their normal quota, and are forced to borrow such vehicles. Also, rice weights are suffering in transit between receipt

from the National Agricultural Products Company (SINPA) and arrival at the distribution centers, where, the president emphasized, it is necessary to have cooperatives directed by honest and revolutionary men.

National Service

The last portion of the president's speech at Vohipeno concerned the national service. In this connection, he praised the civic attitude and the self-sacrifice of the young people who have performed their national duty. He continued by indicating that he had just issued to those in charge the necessary instructions concerning assignments of young graduates. Those who are less than 19 years old are not to be placed far from their native regions, he said.

Those present at the ceremony included the Supreme Revolutionary Council members Marojana, Sambson, Manandafy Rakotonirina, Marson Max, Rakotonialina Randriantanany and ministers Radio, Simon Pierre and Georges Ruphin.

7129

CSO: 4400

CIVIL SERVICE TRAINERS GRADUATE

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 3 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] Last Saturday was a special day because of several graduations. At the same time as the "Atrika" graduation from Antsirabe, the National Center for Administrative Training of Madagascar at Androhibe gave its blessing to its 14th graduating class composed of 243 young men and women (since 1979 the number of women in administration is no longer limited to 10 percent) among whom 10 will be assistant directors in administration, 23 will be tax collectors for finance, and 200 will be administrative assistants.

The secretary general for public administration, labor and social legislation represented the revolutionary power in the presence of his counterparts from the Ministries of the Interior and Justice.

His participation was keyed to this graduating class' good luck as intellectuals in having been able to benefit from this training. But this luck that they received exists thanks to the people, and it is their duty to protect them and defend their interests, since they are destined to work at the level of the decentralized collectivities. But it is not just a matter of fulfilling duties; above all there must be a show of simplicity, of honesty as servants of the people, that is to say a readiness to serve the people through whom and for whom this graduating class exists.

To come from among the people, to work for the people and to perform with the people: such is the basis of the training of this graduating group as well as that of the preceding ones, for this training is polyvalent (about 20 subjects including law, management, economics, i.e. commercial accounting, statistics, social laws, ideology...).

And even though this training lasted only 12 months, its aim was to be complete: to the 9 months of theory, or rather instructive dialogues, are added 3 months of practice in a community setting which allows students not only to test their work but above all to have contact with the people.

It should be noted that the Center's 14 graduating groups have amounted to a total of 1,700 civil servants.

9498

CSO: 4400

MADAGASCAR

GRADUATION OF NEW ENSP CLASS REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 3 Mar 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The National Police has just had a personnel increase of 399 men and women, namely: 10 chiefs, 25 police officers, 41 inspectors and 323 policemen.

In point of fact, it was last Saturday that the minister of the interior, Mr Ampy Portos, presided over the coming out of the fourth graduating group of the Higher National Police School [ENSP] at Antsirabe, dubbed "Atrika," to face, confront, but above all show willpower in the safeguarding of public order, the protection of the people and the defense of the revolution and its attainments.

After having congratulated the "Atrika" graduates and thanked the ENSP teachers, the minister of the interior pointed out that the police is not a repressive force, but rather a teaching force acting at the service and in the interest of the people of the revolution and its attainments. For the police is a force which protects the people, works with the people in the people's interests.

That means it has many responsibilities to assume, many duties to fulfill, especially in defending the revolution and its attainments and thereby the people and their interests; also in teaching the population so that it will understand and respect any and all laws and regulations.

Minister Ampy Portos did not fail to point out that the revolutionary power supports this armed institution that is the police. Proof of this is his effort to buy from the German Democratic Republic [GDR] modern telecommunications equipment to enable the national police to carry out its work. This effort comes not only from the revolutionary power but also from the people who set it up and who paid for this effort by the sweat of their brow. In this case, Minister Portos insisted, take good care of it.

9498

CSO: 4400

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

AKFM-KDRSM MEETING--Antananarivo. Malgachization does not mean the systematic producing of a foreign language in Malgache, but above all the harmonizing of programs in terms of our needs and possibilities. That is what comes out of the conference-debate which brought the AKFM/KDRSM democratic teachers together for the weekend at the palace of the fivondronana of Antananarivo City. The conference was presided over by the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council], Andriamanjato Richard, and it concerned the Malgachization of education and the difficulties that arise from it at present. For a developed country with responsible teachers these are the watchwords that brought this conference to a close. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Mar 80 p 2] 9498

NATIONAL SERVICE IN TOAMASINA--Toamasina. As in all of the other chief towns of the faritany and in the capital, the school certificate holders of the "Santatra" graduating class of the National Service Outside of the Armed Forces observed the end of their military instruction with a big parade Thursday, this past 21 December, at Camp Channaron. There were 451 of them, girls and boys, who clearly showed their military know-how in uniform before spreading their knowledge to the benefit of those who have not had this opportunity. As for the 193 "S.N.'s" of the 1978 class who did their time in 1979 in different schools or services of the country, they were warmly congratulated and thanked by the authorities of the city during the pleasant ceremony. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Mar 80 p 2] 9498

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

SHORTFALL IMF COMPENSATION--The International Monetary Fund has agreed to a purchase by the Government of Mali, under the Fund's compensatory financing facility, equivalent to SDR 5.1m. because of exports shortfalls during 1979. The shortfalls centred on Mali's two most important export crops, cotton and groundnuts. The shortfall for cotton, Mali's major export, accounting for more than half of the country's total exports, was due mainly to price factors stemming from depressed international prices during 1979. The groundnut shortfall was entirely due to volume factors as the result of droughts in the major growing areas, which reduced output. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Apr 80 p 709]

RURAL DEVELOPMENT, INDUSTRIAL LOANS--The African Development Bank has granted a 50 year \$1,212m. loan to Mali for rural development in the Selingue area to resettle families whose homes are to be flooded after the Selingue dam goes into service. Togo's Development Bank received a \$413m. loan for 15 years, with a three year grace period, to finance development of small and medium industries. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Apr 80 p 709]

CSO: 4420

PRIME MINISTER'S ANGRY STATEMENTS TO PEOPLE DISCUSSED

Port Louis THE NATION in French 24 Feb 80 p 1

[Commentary by INSAF: "Ramgoolam's Anger"]

[Text] Certain contradictory statements stand out in political events at the present time. Analyzed separately, they exhibit an incoherence to which observers have become accustomed. Taken together, they present a transparency which deserves to be lingered over.

First of all, the prime minister made a point of marking his return from Europe by reproaching the people. The language was insulting to them, and it seems that it conveyed the bad temper of the old man of the government.

Was it simply anger or a premeditated speech? Two elements of that statement hold our attention--one is a reproach to certain Mauritians for having fought against independence, and the other represents an appeal to the people to rely on their own efforts to rebuild the country.

Would the language have been the same if the prime minister's requests for assistance had been answered in Paris and London? The general impression is that the Ramgoolam mission did not attain the specific objectives. Hence, a certain amount of violence in the language. As for the opponents of independence, the reproaches come 12 years and several coalitions too late.

The other surprising statement was made by the secretary general of the Labor Party, Mr Kher Jagatsingh. By openly advocating a coalition with the MMM, he left us with the definite impression that he had been ordered by his party, as a whole, to pay court to the principal opposition party. This was not the case.

But anyone who thinks that Mr Jagatsingh acted on a whim doesn't know him very well. Paying court to the MMM: isn't this an excellent means of providing food for thought to the Western powers who are slow to obtain sufficient assistance for the island of Mauritius, which has been devastated and brought to its knees? In this case, the Mauritian explanations furnished in Paris and London concerning the necessity for maintaining the present Ramgoolam government in power through massive aid would not have been favorably received.

This could explain Ramgoolam's "displeasure" upon his return from his mission. Therefore, if the West is slow to assume fully its responsibilities, why not arouse it from its torpor by appealing to the MMM, which is known for its sympathetic leanings toward the USSR?

Paul Berenger is not a fool. Immediately sensing a trap, he rejected the labor advances, and in return, did not lose any time in calling for the establishment of a Select Committee to study the problems of primary education.

Should one henceforth make allusions to Sir Harold Walter's proposals--in the manner of Ulysses' Return? Or to those of other Labor Party leaders who regularly use the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] as a target?

We wager that the present majority will increase the crises while waiting for a strong and enlightened leadership to be established.

9174

CSO: 4400

RINGADOO DENIES PLANS TO RESIGN

Port Louis THE NATION in French 29 Feb 80 p 1, 4

[Excerpt] New Fiscal Measures in March

Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, minister of finance, made known his intention to serve the country even if he were offered an opportunity to assume duties which require fewer responsibilities. The minister has pointed out that he does not support the notion of accepting any position in any country whatsoever, since he is among those who wish to be of service to Mauritius.

Sir Veerasamy, who yesterday addressed a large number of business men during the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI), held at the Plantation House, explained that he also declined an offer made to him 3 weeks ago to the effect that he be named to the position of deputy prime minister, a post where the duties are devoid of any high-level responsibility. "I don't want to cherish any job. I want to serve my country. I want to be at the service of the country, even though the temptation of retirement for less business did not attract me. This gives you an idea of what I am," emphasized the minister.

In explaining his attitude, the minister recalled that he had declined all offers because of his active participation, in the capacity of minister of finance, in the settlement of the problems and difficulties which confront the country directly or indirectly. "A minister of finance is always blamed for the evils in government affairs. I wish to face these difficulties and other problems courageously with the help of my fellow citizens," added the ministers.

9174

CSO: 4400

PSM LEADER CALLS FOR HUNGER STRIKE

Port Louis THE NATION in French 14 Mar 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] Harish Boodhoo, leader of the Mauritian Socialist Party, will begin an indefinite hunger strike on 22 March in the Place Margeot, at Rose Hill. Announcing this "serious" decision at Rose Hill, on Wednesday, during the national meeting of the PSM, which attracted several thousand persons, in spite of the bad weather, Mr Boodhoo explained that he wished to give proof of the people's anger in the face of the government's inefficiency and its inability to resolve the country's problems. Mr Boodhoo stressed the fact that his hunger strike will take place in the name of non-violence, and he exhorted his followers not to imitate those who had stoned automobiles and set fire to the cane fields.

Mr. Boodhoo stated that the meeting was the forerunner of a great change. He pointed out that the country is not lost, and that every renewal project requires the complete participation of every Mauritian. The speaker stressed that the changes which must be made will not in any way be imposed on the people in the manner of Bokassa or of Amin. Even less so, projects for change planned by other political parties which are more and more being "infiltrated by demagogy."

According to the leader of the PSM, a new era is dawning in Mauritius. He asked those in the audience to follow the teaching of Manilall Doctor and of Pere Laval. At the present time, the political situation is characterized by the increase in demagogy where personal interest, malice and dishonesty take precedence over any political morality. "We must not allow ourselves to remain idle. The country must be guided. It must be the source of inspiration for the Indian Ocean and the African continent," he said.

9174

CSO: 4400

NEW FRENCH-FINANCED REFINERY PLANNED

Agreement Signed

Port Louis THE NATION in French 28 Feb 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] The French-Mauritian project with a view to building a petrochemical refinery in Mauritius is taking shape. One of the initial stages has just been passed with the signing yesterday of an agreement between the Mauritian government and the French firm Equipétrole, establishing the terms to put the project into operation.

It is the prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, and Mr Jean de Quengo of Touquedec, director general of Equipétrole, who proceeded to sign the agreement in the presence of certain members and officials of the government, of members of the Equipétrole delegation and of the ambassador of France to Mauritius, Mr Jean Jacques Mano.

Sir Seewoosagur, in a brief talk, called to mind the cordial relations between Mauritius and France and expressed satisfaction with the French aid within the framework of the project to build the refinery.

In the economic sphere the prime minister believes that with such a project, the country will be able to achieve great savings in foreign currency, to create employment for many Mauritians and finally, to develop its technological means.

Also, the chief of state expressed the idea that such a project no doubt would be beneficial in the context of friendship among the nations of the Mascareignes Islands.

For his part, Mr Touquedec expressed the wish that the project be completed as quickly as possible.

Operational in 1983

Port Louis THE NATION in French 29 Feb 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] 300 New Jobs Created

The oil refinery, whose construction will be financed by a French firm, will be operational in 1983 with a production capacity of a million tons per year [7.33 million barrels]. The refinery will produce a liquid gas (butane), gasoline for vehicles, diesel fuel (fuel oil) and motor fuel for aircraft and ships.

Local consumption will absorb 40 percent of the refinery's production. Around 1994 local consumption will reach 60 percent of the production, with the rest going for export. Thanks to the savings achieved in importation and the revenues generated from exportation, the project will benefit the Mauritian economy in general and our balance of payments in particular.

Mauritius had imported 270 million and 275 million rupees of petroleum products respectively in 1977 and 1978. In 1979, imports of these products are believed to have reached 350 million rupees.

As for 1980, the burden will again be heavy with the devaluation of the rupee. Imports will be in the order of 450 million rupees, unless consumption should drop dramatically in the country. Although part of our imports are re-exported indirectly by supplying ships and aircraft, the bill for local consumption remains very high.

The refinery, explains a note dated yesterday from the Ministry of Information, will be tasked with reducing this heavy outflow of our foreign currency.

Also, the refinery will allow currency to flow in, thanks to our exports of petroleum products.

The cost of the project and of putting it into operation is estimated at 1.350 billion rupees. The project is spread out over a 3-year period, and the refinery will be in a position to honor foreign investments through its operation.

Some 300 people will obtain jobs directly, thanks to the refinery. Yet the undertaking will have a snowball effect in creating activities in auxiliary sectors, such as transportation, mechanical engineering and maintenance services, thereby giving rise to further jobs.

According to the official communique, the completion and putting into operation of the project "should give a strong impetus to the economy as a whole."

Gulf Crude Oil Sought

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 1 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] The Mauritian refinery will give employment to 300 people, declares the minister of finance.

Within the framework of its project relative to the installation of an oil refinery on Mauritius, the government has decided to send an important ministerial mission next April to several Persian Gulf nations to negotiate in place our supply of crude oil.

The mission will be made up of Sir Veersamy Ringadoo, minister of finance, and of the minister of foreign affairs, Sir Harold Water. Its task will consist essentially in negotiating the purchase price of the crude. The minister of finance confirmed yesterday to LE MAURICIEN that steps will be taken by the government in order to assure our being supplied with crude oil. "Arrangements are presently being made in this regard," he declared.

It is with much optimism that the government is moving ahead in the project of creating an oil refinery. Its completion will allow the country to make appreciable savings in foreign currency. According to official figures, Mauritius imported 270 million and 275 million rupees' worth of petroleum products in 1977 and 1978 respectively. According to official estimates, the importation of such products allegedly reached 350 million rupees in 1979. And, finally, still according to official estimates, the figure will reach 450 million rupees in 1980, unless there is a considerable drop in local consumption.

The oil refinery will be built, he also announced, on the country's west coast. It will cost approximately 1.350 billion rupees and will provide employment to 300 people. The minister of finance revealed in his statement to LE MAURICIEN yesterday that the conclusion of an agreement with the French, who will finance the project, follows up a decisive study that the government made with the help of a French expert, Mr Lallie.

The legal implications of setting up the refinery are also the subject of studies at the Parquet. Mr Edwin Venchard, the solicitor general, has been tasked with elaborating the text of the law.

9589

CSO: 4400

MUDGE: STOP KILLING, TAKE WARNING FROM ZIMBABWE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] OTJIWARONGO: People of all races in SWA would soon join forces to rid the Territory of terrorism should Swapo not stop its violence, Mr Dirk Mudge, Chairman of the DTA, said here on Saturday.

Addressing a multinational audience in the Black township here, Mr Mudge said Swapo terrorists should stop killing people needlessly.

That which Swapo was reported to be still fighting for, would be attained in due course through democratic means, he said.

Swapo terrorists should give up fighting and take part in that democratic process, he said.

"Those people in the bush who persist in killing our people should stop doing so for something which they can have for free," he said.

"I wish to tell them to accept this sincere invitation from us.

"If they reject it, I wish to warn them that Black, White and Brown Namibians will soon take hand and clean up this country from top to bottom.

"I warn them not to take this lightly," Mr Mudge said.

Turning to the Whites, Mr Mudge said they should not make the same mistakes as those in Rhodesia by clinging to exclusive rights too long. He said people should also not al-

low themselves to be misled by the promises of terrorist leaders.

"They tell us we must fight for freedom, and once we have attained that, thorn trees will suddenly start bearing fruit," he said.

He said Zimbabwe had been promised by Mr Robert Mugabe that they would have riches after independence, yet the country had not yet attained independence when Zimbabwean workers started striking for higher wages.

Mr Mudge said the DTA

would have fulfilled the aspirations of the people of SWA if the UN had left the leaders here alone. He said the SWA National Assembly would attain executive powers later this year and start "effectively ruling the country". - Sapa

APPEAL TO BRIGADIER GOUWS TO STOP VIOLENCE

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 12 Apr 80 p 12

[Editorial: "Brigadier, Are You Going To Turn a Blind Eye?"]

[Text]

Windhoek and its adjacent regions hovered for several hours on what looked like the brink of a major riot which could have triggered a disaster, far worse than the one of March 1978 culminating in the assassination of Mr Clemens Kapuuo.

Last week on Friday a number of Herero-speaking thugs murdered an Ovambo-speaking citizen, an innocent man who was a member of a group of nine Ovambo-speaking citizens travelling from Okahandja to Windhoek. Four of them, as can be seen in today's edition, were badly beaten, two of them still in hospital. Again, as was the case in March 1978, no arrests. It appears that where these thugs, members of the so-called red flag faction, are involved, Police turn a blind eye. We want to know from Brigadier Gouws if it is on account of Kuaimo Riruako's support of the Turnhalle that his armed gangs can shoot people at will? We want to know from that personality, leader of a rather small faction of the Hereros, whether he condones such slayings? We want to know from a political jester like Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba whether he is going to take action or not?

We warned in March 1978 that a disaster is in the offing. We even warned that a number of machine-guns were smuggled into Windhoek with the aim of wiping out the men surrounding Mr Kapuuo. We warn again today, that a gang, this time of Swapo, could be sent to Windhoek to wipe out not only a number of Herero-speaking citizens, but perhaps Mr Kuaimo Riruako and one of his loudmouth cronies, Mr Katuutire Kaura.

This thuggery must stop. Where in the world have you heard that a certain group of people is allowed to bar the road, a main highway, imagine, and to beat up

people, and when one of them tries to save his skin, to shoot him down? Take care, if in the dead of night on some unspecified date, a few machineguns do not erupt in fire in certain areas of Katutura, Brigadier Gouws, hearken this message, for last week's incident could be the precursor to light the fuse.

CSO: 4420

VILJOEN DISCUSSES POSSIBILITIES FOR FREE, FAIR ELECTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Apr 80 p 7

[Text] **INDEPENDENCE** for South-West Africa, was indeed coming, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Administrator-General of SWA, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Addressing the National Committee for Monetary Reform (NCMR) conference, Dr Viljoen said it would be fair to say that the main aim of the protracted diplomatic negotiations since April 1977 — between the South African Government and the United Nations — had been to ensure that the modalities of the proposed UN-supervised elections were such as to ensure that they would in fact be "free and fair."

Dr Viljoen said circumstances in Zimbabwe and SWA differed considerably. "In that Nujoma is clearly more of a Soviet tool and client and much more committed to a policy of Marxism than is the case with Mugabe. The quality of leadership in Zimbabwe at present is also much higher than in Swapo's case".

He said the coming independence of SWA would see the establishment in power of an internationally accepted, democratic government. "That this government might perhaps be less mindful of South African interests than South Africa would like it to be is beside the point," he added.

In essence, the vital point was not to ensure who would win the elections but to ensure that, given the kind of supervisor agreed upon, the modalities of the elections were such that they would be really free and fair.

"Only in this way can we be sure that the coming independence of SWA will have a favourable rather than a disastrous effect on world strategic resources," he said.

Given really free and fair elections, the possibility of a landslide victory for the forces of the far left was much smaller in the case of SWA than was the case in Zimbabwe.

Sheltered

"The reason for this is that the Whites in Zimbabwe tried to hang on to their sheltered political position whereas, in the case of SWA, they have abandoned this attempt quite some time ago and accepted one man, one vote elections for the population as a whole.

"The political stage is now dominated by a nationalistic centrist political alliance containing elements from all the population groups, and demonstrating effective and efficient multi-ethnic political co-operation as found perhaps nowhere else in Africa."

The threat of multinational companies or any other enterprises in SWA being uprooted did not seem imminent. "But then these international companies, which have already done so much for SWA's development, will have to continue along their chosen course and show confidence in the future of that country, which is at present going through such a difficult phase, by providing capital, know-how, entrepreneurial talent, assistance with education and training and whatever else may be conducive to confidence and stability.

"Perhaps even more urgently necessary is that the international business world should exert its influence with governments to help ensure that the independence elections to be held in SWA will be really free and fair."

Dr Viljoen said there was only one uranium mine in SWA. But it was the biggest in the world and produced about 18.6 percent of the Western world's total production.

One drum of uranium oxide contained the energy equivalent of 23 000 drums of oil and Rossing Uranium's annual production was therefore equal to about 900 million drums of oil, two-third of Europe's total annual consumption.

In terms of overall mining output value, SWA ranked fourth in Africa. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

HOPES EXPRESSED FOR STRONG POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 12 Apr 80 p 12

[Editorial: "Disappointed"]

[Text]

For us the collapse of the efforts to forge a new party with a strong nationalistic base, came as a distinct disappointment. Our country is in dire need of a strong nationalist movement operating inside of the country and whipping up the silent majority into expressing its views and making their protests heard. Our country is in need of a viable, dynamic organisation, cleansed of ethnic nonsense, and driving the people together in a cohesive, strong force, identifying themselves with only one vision -- to be a South West African.

A great pity that men like Mr Gerson Veil and Mr Andreas Shipanga could not get together. The whole political circus of last week so clearly illustrates the inability of some of our black leaders to make sacrifices - to refuse to step down for another man, and to work harmoniously and in a democratic manner in a caucus. We are sorry that this is the case, because it would have been a wonderful thing if from the efforts there had emerged a force to counteract the Turnhalle Assembly, that Assembly of people darkly afflicted by political paralysis and whose best contributions are hackneyed, worn-out phraseology and tiresome clichés.

Yet, from collapses quite often good things come. Let us hope that the nationalists will pick up the fragments. They must also remember that tens of thousands of Southwesterners are silent supporters of Swapo, afraid to open their mouths. These people are ripe for conviction and they have turned their backs irrevocably on the Turnhalle Alliance.

Yet, they are not entirely adverse to a new political home because their political mentors and leaders must work in a subterranean manner, and even those who prefer to stay inside the Territory are being harassed and detained. Thus the democratic process, nay, the process of fusing people together is being prevented by the law of this country under the pretext of fighting communism.

We appeal to the Veils and the Shipangas to try again with the hope of achieving better results.

OWEN LINTER GIVES EXPLANATION OF 'TWO NNF'S'

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 12 Apr 80 p 19

[Commentary by Owen Linter: "Owen Linter Looks at the Political Scene"]

[Text] The promised "formidable alliance" consisting of ~~many~~ groups of the Namibia National Front, never did come about, and it seems as if there is more dissension in their ranks than ever.

Almost a year ago, negotiations started between the Namibia National Front and the Swapo Democrats, with a view to forging unity between the two parties, and in so doing to fill a vacuum which still exists in the political life of this country. But from the start, the outlook was gloomy.

The negotiations culminated in a so-called "inaugural congress" last weekend, which resulted in a walkout by two member groups of the NNF, and a poorly attended public meeting held in Katutura four hours after it was scheduled to start.

And although the "one party" has now been formed, also to be known as the NNF (Namibia National Front), the 'old' Namibia National Front has not yet been disbanded, and neither have the different political groups participating in the new "one party" sacrificed their individual status.

Congresses of the South West Africa National Union (Swanu), the Damara Council, the Mbanderus and the Progressive Party have not yet been held to officially disband their organisations in order to form a united NNF.

SWAPO D WITHDRAWAL

The Swapo Democrats, party to the unity discussions from last year, withdrew from attending the inaugural congress which took place in Windhoek last weekend.

Swapo D leader, Mr Andreas Shipanga, listed a number of reasons why they had decided to abstain from the one party process. He said that his organisation had wanted parity with the NNF, but had subsequently found that they would have to consult with the individual member groups of the NNF. He added that Swapo D could not sell the idea of unity with the NNF, to their members and supporters, who favoured Swapo D retaining its own identity as a political group. It also became clear as time passed, Mr Shipanga went

on, that a workable alliance with the NNF was not possible.

So the "inaugural congress" of the new party took place without Swapo D.

NIP WITHDRAWS

During the congress, the National Independence Party under Mr Charlie Hartung, in addition to the Rehoboth group, withdrew from the proposed one party process. They did so over a matter of principle.

The two names proposed for the new "one party", were the Namibia African National Union, or the Namibia African People's Organisation. It was proposed at the congress (by the Damara delegation if my information is correct) that they should drop the two previous suggestions, and propose another name.

Swanu, led by Mr Gerson Veil, did not agree, and felt that the choice should be made between the two names proposed at a joint meeting earlier in the year, while the NIP, the Rehoboth group and the Damara

Council abstained. At this point the NIP and the Rehoboth Group decided to withdraw. Mr Justus Garoeb and the Damara Council delegation were not too happy with the manner in which the situation was handled, and after the withdrawal of the NIP and the Rehoboth Group from the congress, Swanu agreed that another name could be proposed. The name Namibia National Front was then proposed by the Damara delegation, and accepted.

The parties then left at the "inaugural congress" were the Damara Council, the Mbanderu group under Chief Munjuku, Swanu and the Progressive Party.

The executive committee of the new party was then elected, consisting mainly of members of Swanu, with the Damara Council being accorded token positions. Mr Justus Garoeb taking the position of Vice President and Mr S. Gobs the position of Vice Chairman.

Former member of Swapo D. Mrs Othille Abrahams, walked out with the NIP and the Rehoboth Group (she went to the congress as a member of the NIP delegation), and it is not known at this stage what the future plans of the NIP and the other dissidents are, but it is expected they will issue a press statement in the near future.

However, reconciliation between the groups that walked out and the NNF, as a whole, and more particularly Swanu, is out of the question.

PROBLEMS WITH SWANU

But the main crux of the matter, and one of the main reasons why a "formidable alliance" did not come into being, appears to be because of the South West Africa National Union (Swanu).

In the first place it appeared as if Mr Shipanga, and Swapo D as a whole, could not see their way clear to working together with members of Swanu. Secondly, Mr Hartung and the NIP seemed to experience similar problems, and most of these groups are of the opinion that Swanu wishes to dominate the "new NNP", and has in fact, succeeded in doing so.

Other observers have mentioned the former Namibia National Convention which was an alliance of groups including Swapo, and Swanu proved to be a non-workable proposition.

And it certainly does seem to be a fact, that Swanu, or in particular certain individuals in that organisation, want to "run the show" and are prepared to brook no opposition. This attitude is certainly not conducive to the formation of any type of united front.

A motion apparently put forward by one of the members of Swanu once Mr Hartung and others had left the hall, was that they be "kicked out" of the organisation. There were then objections from other parties present at the talks, and the motion was dropped, but this too, indicates an intolerant attitude.

BUT WHO IS THE NNP?

In conclusion, it appears as if there are now two 'Namibia National Fronts'. The old one, consisting of the NIP and the Rehoboth Group, neither of whom have yet resigned, and the new one, consisting of Swanu and three other groups. Whether the new alliance will manage to stay together is of course, another question, although the chances are that they too, have dissension in their ranks.

And once again it must be emphasised that unity is no less desirable because of the fracas of last weekend. But it does seem as if certain elements involved in the process,

such as power struggle among certain groups, a large amount of insincerity as far as unity is concerned, and other problems, served to ensure that the "new party" was still-born.

But perhaps some of those involved in the events of the weekend, will realise that unity cannot be forged simply by holding a congress, and bulldozing the rest into accepting their views. Nei-

ther can unity come about by sacrificing principles, and compromising political stands. Those groups involved in the congress, as a mark of their sincerity regarding unity, should have dissolved their separate organisations before the congress took place. But they did not, and that in itself, indicates a lack of trust in the other groups participating in the one party process.

FEDERAL PARTY: SA SHOULD TALK TO SWAPO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] WINDHOEK: The South West African Federal Party today appealed to the SA Government to publicly declare its preparedness to negotiate directly with Swapo and the Frontline States on the Territory's future.

At the same time, the party offered to act as an intermediary between any of the negotiating parties involved.

The initiative to try and find an internationally acceptable solution to the South West African problem based on clear and reasonable provisions still remained the top priority, a joint statement by the party's leader, Mr Bryan O'Linn and its chairman, Mr John Kirkpatrick, said.

"We believe that negotiation is today even more important and urgent than ever before," they said.

Turning to the international situation, the FP said it was still convinced a major void existed in South West African politics.

The FP resigned its membership of the political umbrella organisation, the Namibia National Front, last year.

It warned against an increasing breakdown of law and order in the Territory, particularly in Owambo, where it said ordinary citizens were losing confidence in the ability of the authorities to ensure it.

"We appeal to the authorities to take effective measures to rectify the situation," the statement said.

The FP suggested the abolition of compulsory minimum sentences for politically-motivated crimes and that sentences of people already convicted for political offences, such as Herman Ja Toivo, the former Swapo leader, be urgently reviewed.

"We must, however, warn that more and more people will resort to violence unless essential and all embracing changes in the political and socio-economic fields are brought about in the immediate future" it added.

The FP reiterated that it was not prepared to participate in the SWA National Assembly in its present form and on existing terms.

The party also did not intend participating in the forthcoming White election.

"We accept that the White community is an important component of the population of Namibia, and is playing a vital role in all branches of society.

"However, we believe that a White election at this stage will divert attention from priorities such as an internationally-acceptable settlement," it said.

- Sapa

UN, WEST GERMANY: SWAPO WILL HAVE TO PLAY KEY ROLE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] BONN: A United Nations delegation yesterday concluded three days of talks with West German officials on the future of SWA.

The Indian UN Ambassador Mr B C Mishra, the delegation leader, said both sides had expressed concern about the danger of a rapid deterioration of the situation in Southern Africa.

The delegation — a mission of consultation of the UN Council for Namibia — discussed with West German officials "ways and means of implementing UN resolutions on Namibia with a view to achieving self-determination, freedom and genuine independence in Namibia," it said in a statement.

The UN delegation underlined that Swapo was recognised by the UN as the "sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people."

"The German side reaffirmed the central role that Swapo will play in the negotiation leading to the in-

dependence of Namibia and the decisive role that it will undoubtedly play in the future independent state of Namibia," the statement said.

West German officials had confirmed that West Germany would under no circumstances recognise an internal settlement sought by South Africa, it added.

The UN delegation, which also included representatives from Yugoslavia, Zambia Swapo and the UN Secretariat, said what it called the militarisation of Namibia by SA and the massive exploitation of its uranium reserves posed a threat to international peace and security — Sapa Reuter

TERRORIST INCIDENTS CAUSE DEATHS, DAMAGE

Seven Terrorists Dead

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] WINDHOEK: Security Forces killed seven Swapo terrorists in the SWA operational area during the past two weeks, the Second in Command of the SWA Command of the Defence Force, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, said here yesterday.

Swapo terrorists were avoiding security forces and concentrated on "soft" targets such as attacks on the villages (kranis) of the local population and blowing up a culvert, he told a Press conference.

Outlining the incidents in which the terrorists were killed, Brigadier Bosman said four died on Sunday when security forces attacked a small group of insurgents they had come across while on a search operation.

The security forces seized a number of terrorist weapons as well as ammunition and other equipment after the contact.

Three more terrorists were killed in a security forces ambush on Tuesday. Acting on information from local civilians that a group of terrorists was hiding in an abandoned village, the security forces launched a sham attack on the dwelling.

The terrorists fled and ran into the ambush which had been laid in the area.

Brigadier Bosman also confirmed that 134 refugees had fled into Owambo from southern Angola early this week due to Swapo intimidation. The refugees - mainly members of the Kwanyama tribe had sought shelter at military bases.

The situation in southern Angola had become untenable for the local population as a result of a terror campaign waged against them by Swapo, he said.

Terrorists were intimidating civilians, burning down their homes and stealing food and clothing and assaulting people.

Swapo terrorists had also slaughtered cattle belonging to the southern Angolan civilians on a large scale.

Swapo's actions could mainly be attributed to an extensive famine in Angola and to the organisation's inability to control and feed its troops.

Brigadier Bosman said indications were that the famine might grow worse and this could lead to increased Swapo intimidation in the area.

Grenade Death

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] AN unknown person who lost, or placed a handgrenade where Mr Ben Uiseb could find it, was responsible for his death, was the finding of the magistrate, Mr G Retief at an inquest held at Khorixas in Damaraland on April.

According to affidavits Mr Uiseb, 21-year-old Damara man, was found dead next to a road on December 15 last year. It is surmised that he saw the handgrenade lying next to the road, picked it up and fiddled with it when it exploded.

Sabotage Causes Windhoek Blackout

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] **SUSPECTED SABOTAGE along the 500 kilometre transmission line from Ruacana left most of SWA without electricity for four and a half hours last night.**

At the time of going to Press the nature of the damage had not yet been established.

SWAWEK's manager, Mr Polla Brand, said at 8.30 am this morning that the few hours of daylight during which search parties had been active in the northern areas had so far not yielded the location of the suspected sabotage nor the extent thereof.

The blackout occurred at 7.15 pm and by 11.40 last night the Van Eck power station had taken over from Ruacana, generating power for most of Windhoek.

Thermal power stations were put into operation at other centres in the Territory to augment the Ruacana power supply.

It is expected that this is the second act of sabotage

directed at SWA electric power supply from Ruacana within a matter of weeks.

No increase in the incidence of crime or accidents were reported during the blackout hours and hospitals experienced little difficulty since they had switched over to emergency generating plants.

At the time of going to Press, Defence Headquarters had neither confirmed nor given further details on the sightings of flares over Katutura at approximately 9 pm.

The manager of a leading Windhoek hotel, Mr Urs Windholz, said they had had a full house in two restaurants and a bar when the power cut occurred. An emergency generator brought all lifts to

the ground level and although the kitchens were hard pressed, no complaints were received.

Most of Windhoek's cafe-supermarkets continued business with candlelight.

Die Republiekein reported Mr Polla Brand as saying that the Ruacana transmission line would not be repaired unless SWAWEK was given the assurance of adequate protection against repetitions of sabotage in future.

In this event, an estimated 19 to 20 percent increase in electricity tariffs could be expected to accommodate increased retail prices and rail tariffs, as well as repair costs to the damaged transmission line from Ruacana.

Thirteen SWAPO Terrorists Killed

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] WINDHOEK: Thirteen Swapo terrorists were shot dead in the SWA operational area during the past week, Brigadier Pieter Bosman Second in Command of the SWA Command of the Defence Force, said here today.

The terrorists were shot in constant follow-up operations by the combined SA and SWA security forces.

It had become clear from the latest contacts with the terrorist that they lacked morale

and the will to fight, Brigadier Bosman said in a statement.

Lately terrorists were avoiding contact with the security forces and only attacked soft targets where it was almost certain they would come to no harm.

Brigadier Bosman said the serious food shortage in southern Angola continued and terrorists had to slaughter livestock belonging to civilians and plundered their grain fields.

Reviewing the incidents in which terrorist had been killed he said six terrorists were discovered slaughtering a goat in dense bush late Thursday.

The security forces patrol

opened fire, killing five of the six terrorists.

The security forces had been acting on information from the local population.

Last Sunday, a security forces patrol walked head-on into a group of terrorists. The patrol immediately opened fire, killing four terrorists. The others fled.

On Tuesday, four terrorists were noticed in a grain field, apparently looking for food.

Brigadier Bosman said a security forces patrol opened fire and the terrorists fled, discarding their fire-arms and other equipment. Four of them were shot dead. — Sapa

Statistics for Year

Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Apr 80 p 4

[Excerpt] According to South African statistics, 246 members of SWAPO, 27 South African soldiers, and 25 civilians have been killed since the beginning of the year in northern Namibia near the Angolan border. AFP

CSO: 4420

DTA SCORED FOR COMPLAINING INSTEAD OF GOVERNING

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 19 Apr 80 p 26

[Article by Gwen Lister in the column: "Gwen Lister Looks at the Political Scene"]

[Text]

Whether the DTA, Swapo or Aktur 'rules' the country is at present immaterial in the minds of most people - particularly the blacks - who are suffering under the burden of unemployment which appears to escalate with each passing day. And further political radicalisation works hand in hand with unemployment which is now taking on increased proportions.

But still, and notwithstanding the deterioration of the socio-economic life of this country, many political leaders and groups, in particular the DTA, are totally preoccupied with grasping the reins of power, turning a blind eye to the dire straits in which many black people of this country now find themselves.

Still Mr Mudge has the audacity to claim that the "DTA governs now." And if this is so - what have he and his party done to alleviate a worsening situation? Where are their promises of equality for all? Where is the compulsory education?

Seemingly forgotten, as the DTA now controls the National Assembly and is agitating for, and will be given, executive powers for the Administrator General's Council.

And while Mr Mudge and his colleagues drone on about the threat of Communism, lost in these hypothetical worlds, the people are becoming more and more radical, and search for an alternative solution to their predicaments.

WHITE DISSATISFACTION

Many whites have been heard to complain that the cost of living in this country is taking on such proportions, that it is not the threat of Swapo which is causing people to leave, but inflated prices which are steadily eating into their pockets.

But the Administrator General's Council merely issues yet another press statement to say that the price of bread has, unavoidably, to be increased. That is their contribution to

the steadily declining state of economic affairs in this country. And for the many black consumers who live on a staple diet of bread, this is bad news indeed.

And salvation in the form of labour-intensive projects is promised. It was promised by the former Administrator General, Mr Justice Steyn, yet nothing was done. They have been promised again by the present Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, these labour-intensive projects which would provide hundreds of people with work. But they are long-term projects and the problem is now.

DTA RULE

And if the DTA governs, as they are doing at present, it appears as if they will be intent upon further entrenching themselves as the governing body, by means of the extension of the existing ethnic councils into fully-fledged legislative bodies, armed with propaganda, cars, buildings and money, in order to further buy their way into the hearts of those people falling under their jurisdiction. This will hardly alleviate the situation.

Further increases in the unemployment rate will result in many hundreds of black men and women leaving the country in order to be trained as insurgents. It will also result in whites leaving the country, and the resultant lack of technical know-how will further lame the country. This is

no way to build a nation—and a country as large as Namibia should be able to give succour to just over a million people.

GRIPES ABOUT THE UN

But the DTA continually gripes about the United Nations, about the Western Five, asking whether they would defend our borders if South Africa is forced to withdraw. Such juvenile arguments, when not only the borders are under threat but, even worse, the country as a whole is threatened with collapse.

And this state of affairs will continue for as long as South Africa and the DTA postpone the implementation of Security Council 435, and UN supervised elections for Namibia. There will be little foreign investment until such time as these elections have been held and a representative government has been established.

It does not help to criticise these foreign companies for the fact that they are biding their time before going ahead with investment initiative. Even South African companies are increasingly loath to risk their finance in such an unsettled situation, and there are consistent rumours that more and more South African subsidiaries here are considering withdrawing their operations in Namibia.

Whether these companies are morally at fault or not

does not alter the situation that investment in this Territory is waning, and that it will continue to do so, until such time as some firm decision has been taken regarding the future of the Territory.

THEN DO SOMETHING

And if the DTA is governing now, as Mr Mudge insists, then let the DTA do something about this sorry state of affairs. The less they do in this regard, the more support they will lose, and if they take some firm action regarding unemployment, then it can only be to their benefit.

If the DTA continues to occupy itself with trivialities, then the black population of this Territory will increasingly look to Swapo for guidance. The social consequences of unemployment, and the accompanying evils, are only too well known for me to have to enumerate them now. But blustering about Communism will only serve to fan the fires of this ideology.

If the Administrator General envisages certain labour-intensive projects, then let both him and his Council give this matter the utmost priority, and not delay longer than they must. It is most unlikely that an economically prosperous community will turn to revolution, but in a community where unemployment is rife, the seeds of revolution will prosper.

COLUMNIST: POLITICS NOT BEING VIEWED REALISTICALLY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by Bill Hulme in the column "Firing Line": "Somewhere Those Bastards Are Laughing"]

[Text] **AN ATMOSPHERE** very odd, has crept into the politics of this country.

This Namibia, our tormented, fearful and bloody land... Somehow we've been seduced far off the mainstream of realistic thought, into some cosy make belief world, not even understood on the other side of the Orange River and, sadly, laughed at elsewhere.

In Africa, our "door" to the world, we are taken seriously almost solely on account of the military might of Big Brother from down south. That goes, alas, for every democratic party inside the borders Namibia. And support from the Berg Hotel has not been too readily forthcoming.

Remember those heady days in December 1978, when the people of this country voted massively in favour of "vrede, vryheid, en voorspoed", as the election slogan had it?

What made the real difference, was the long-suffering people of Owambo, taking the supreme risk to vote exasperated by a war of terror that by then already had ripped into virtually every family circle.

From the hearts of the Owambo masses came stun-

ningly the muffled roar: "For heavens sake, if you can't give us peace, at least give us protection. Just some measure of safety!"

Yes, none dare call in betrayal... But, what was offered the Owambo people and the nation in exchange for that overwhelming vote of confidence?

Protection? Progress?

A year, and more by now, has passed and in that time the only visible attempt at political initiative from the Berg Hotel was wasted on "versoening van die blankes." Prominent officials up there, even took it seriously. "Do you think it's going to work?" was a question often asked in excitement.

Where are we living? In a fool's paradise? It was doomed from the outset, but why should it have been attempted at all? Is this Namibia earmarked by some god of higher politics to be a one-party state?

"Blanke eenheid" might be a sweet sound to Aktur ears. But it has a ominous mirror image, by the name of "Black Power"!

Yet month after month has been spent "negotiating with Aktur", as if that reactionary anachronism of politics were the determining factor in the future of this war-torn country. Negotiating, that was, on nothing less than the

constitutional basis for government, the so-called division of powers. The DTA being treated as "an equal" to Aktur.

The leaders of Aktur didn't get their way. On the contrary, they lost out on everything that was an "issue" to them. But that was a forgone conclusion. What can be expected by a one-party "front" who suffered the utmost humiliation in a crushing electoral defeat? A party that itself abandoned any hope whatsoever of making a come-back in national politics.

Yet, many precious and crucial months were squandered while constitutional development was brought to a standstill. Who did benefit from this futile effort? The vanity of small collection of defeated and embittered politicians, maybe did benefit. They, with few exceptions, being politically dangerous men with scorched earth foremost in their minds: "We'll get Mudge, if it's the last thing we do before we pack!"

While all this was still generating a flood of empty words, a breathless moment was provided for the few who realized the implications of it. From the heights of the Berg

Hotel was handed down a Press release, on just about the most emotional political issue in the world, petty apartheid in State rest camps.

Though Aklur was being urged not to do so, this document in effect sanctioned Aklur's breaking of the laws of the highest legislative authority in this country. Everybody in the legislative, judicial and executive branches of government, knowing full well what was happening, (Still some one, somewhere wondering why the DTA is having hell on earth to persuade a very sizable section of officialdom that its policies and laws, are really there to be implemented?)

And then it was announced, the big one: "There is going to be a White election, soon!"

August/September, it is being whispered: "That's when Mudge is finally going to be licked in White politics. We'll show them, the traitors!"

Jubilant it was in Aklur quarters, but actually it still seems that there might be second tier elections across the board. Meaning that every single population group might be called to the ballot box - Whites, yes, but also Owambos, Namas, Bastards, Coloureds, Karungas, Bushmen.

No constructive change at all can come from this, another feeble gesture of appeasement made to Aklur. The price tag, however, is high at best and even in the smoke filled rooms where these decisions are being made, grave doubts have been put forward quite harshly.

At some future date, this country will not escape the bitter harvest of the wave of racism already being worked up for a White election. Worse still, is that democratic parties are being forced into a position where they run the risk of

almost certain destruction. Not defeat, destruction. Owambos...

Yet, this White election in the Berg Hotel is judged worthwhile, Odd, isn't it? And then one doesn't mention the enormous amount of money it will cost, and above all, the time and energy of many of the country's desperately needed leaders.

At least then it can be justly expected that those who are pressuring the nation into this vain and destructive commitment, will be around long enough to share the risks when the losses are being added up.

● ●

Then after all, is anyone appreciating the new and elevated position of the "Amptenare" in this country? Maybe it's not so obvious, but think again. Recently heard the question: "Now dammit, who's running this country, the AG, the DTA, or Aklur?"

Often the answer seems to be the latter, yes. And in many quarters soft-soaping of the Aklur-dominated officialdom has become a golden rule.

Continuously the leaders of this country seems to be looking over their shoulders at the latest of political boogies, the "Amptenare" Officialdom has been elevated into the position of a political force in this country. Suddenly it's being said that the officials must be "persuaded" that laws are there to be enforced.

This is becoming a bit crazy... A ridiculous little banana republic situation. The government "watching the army", only here it is the "Amptenare".

Of course our contemporary in Marconi Street is also very happy, subtly or otherwise, to point out to the Aklur faction of officialdom, the political muscle is simply doing the bare minimum.

Now many are loafing "vir volk en vaderland". A patrotic duty and paradise on earth, all rapped up in one.

And though this has been common talk for many months, who's heard an audible word of "guidance to his officials" from His Excellency? Meanwhile, in rural areas of critical importance, often junior officials are running private little fiefdoms of apartheid in total disregard of anything that happened since 1948.

Let's not call the period since December 1978 disastrous. Rather, may we just remember that there is a war on and humans are being killed, many since then. Whites yes, mostly soldiers, but the majority of the casualties are Black civilians, women and children, slaughtered by terrorists and without any hope of even remotely adequate protection.

These people placed their faith in the democratic process... They did it once, and they might never do it again.

● A friend of mine is an army officer, a brave man who survived many a contact. Recently, though, I was privy to a rare bitter remark coming from him: "We're fighting a hot war, far worse than many of our people suspect. But it's here in the palaces of officialdom that we are being sold down the river, the Klein Windhoek River I mean."

An "odd atmosphere", he called it. "And you are asking me about terrorists. Well, somewhere those bastards are laughing."

RIRUAKO'S DRIVER REPORTEDLY THREATENS POLICE

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 19 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK:

An appalling incident took place on Tuesday night on the Okahandja Road, once again putting the spotlight on the attitude of South West Africa's "private army". It was possibly the worst act of rudeness and total disregard for the law in the history of Windhoek's Municipal Traffic Police.

They laid a speed trap on that night on the dual-carriageway Okahandja Road. A blue Ford pickup was stopped, driving at 103,4 km an hour. There were three occupants in the driver's cabin, one of them Mr Kuaimo Riruako, leader of a faction of the Herero-speaking people. One of the men was his personal bodyguard and the other the driver, Mr Kaumlure Tjimihia, of House 42/39 Katutura.

There now followed an indescribable scene. In any part of the world a law-enforcement officer would have drawn his pistol and ordered the men under arrest. In charge of the speedtrap was Mr Willie Mills, a Municipal traffic inspector who refuses to say or to comment on what happened. Likewise his chief, Mr Giel Nieuwoudt, would not comment other than to say he was investigating what happened. But from Police sources and members of the public, one of whom drove to the house of an Observer reporter, the scene that ensued could be pieced together.

Mr Mills walked to the driver. Meanwhile he had recognised Mr Kuaimo Riruako who at that stage showed a disposition to politeness. It transpired that Mr Riruako was on his way to a chemist. Mr Mills asked the driver for his name and address. The driver, Mr Tjimihia retorted: "You are looking at the registration marks of the car." He refused to cooperate. Mr Mills insisted that he wanted his name. This prompted Mr

Tjimaha to jerk the ticket book from Mr Mills hands, to turn it round, and to write on the back cover a scrawl that no-one could read.

Mr Mills told Mr Tjimaha that what he had done was not acceptable, and the reply came, "Do as you please". By now the traffic officers were compelled to radio the Police. The Police patrol soon arrived but in response to a question by the Police officer, Mr Tjimaha still refused to give his name.

The Police took him to the charge office at the Central station. Meanwhile Mr Mills, the traffic inspector, asked Mr Riruako if he could take him to town to a chemist shop. Mr Riruako consented and was driven by Mr Mills to the chemist. Mr Mills had removed the ignition keys of the blue Ford pick-up. He took Mr Riruako back to the car and, according to information which is corroborated by people near the scene, Mr Riruako at this stage still had a friendly demeanour towards

the traffic officer. By now Mr Tjimaha had given his name to the Police and was returned to his car.

In fact, Mr Mills apologised to Mr Riruako, and the party left. Shortly afterwards the blue Ford pick-up came at a tremendous speed towards the speed trap, slamming on brakes as the vehicle approached the wires. Mr Tjimaha jumped out from behind the wheel and said, "I just want to see your face, because after independence I will get my revenge."

Mr Mills turned to Mr Riruako and said, "Did you hear what he said?" Mr Riruako pretended not to have heard. Again Mr Tjimaha shrieked that he wanted to see the traffic officer's face in order to take eventual revenge.

It was then that Mr Riruako made the rather disquieting remark: "That (the driver) is an instructor, and he will go to Kaokoland to train people." What he meant by this is not clear, but one can arrive at the inference that he intimated the driver would go there to train fighters.

Mr Tjimaha is employed by Nudo in the Rentmeester building.

No charge has been laid for that overspeeding of 103,4 km an hour. In fact the traffic officers apologised to Mr Riruako, an appalling state of affairs. The small clique surrounding Mr Riruako appears to have a licence to do as they please. These people are not prosecuted. For example, quite recently some of Mr Riruako's armed guards who deserve the term "gangster," murdered an innocent man opposite van Eck and beat up several others. After two weeks no action has been taken against them.

CSO: 4420

EDITORIAL DEPLORES POVERTY, RESOURCE DEPLETION

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 19 Apr 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Shameless Affair"]

[Text]

While many privileged people take to their warm homes with ample food and every provision that makes life comfortable, many thousands of South West Africans are living a wretched life of hunger as a result of unemployment, that malignant social tumour which is the hotbed of resentment and incitement, which can so easily be pushed across the border into the category of violence.

While Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba has more than enough to eat, and a salary many directors of industrial conglomerates might long for; while Kuaimo Riruako lives in style, with an income from the State coffers that is staggering, many thousands have no work and more than tens of thousands live a life at subsistence level.

These are the leaders who boast, "now the Turnhalle governs". What a government! If the life of abundance is reserved for a number of hand-picked political jesters, then we can understand why the situation is as it is.

Pointless, though, to cast aspersions on these selected few privileged people. Let us look beyond the temporary existence of these people whose 'work' we will have to undo, no matter if it is in fifty years from now, for victory is certain. The day will dawn when we will be a people, and will be governed by men of austerity, of vision, and of hard work and drive.

We wish to refer, though, to a terrifying element - so noticeable to the trained eye - in the masses of jobless people. On Tuesday we witnessed, for example, the spectacle of how an estimated 1000 men and women rushed to an uncompleted factory, for, according to an unconfirmed report, there was a rumour that the factory was about to open and would have a number

of jobs available. That factory, incidentally, is for the processing of venison. It is a processing factory for one of our biggest assets which, like our fish, will disappear. In ten years - and it remains for everyone to cut out this article to see if we have talked nonsense - there will not be any game left if we continue with night culling game teams. Our country cannot stand this slaughter.

But the sons and daughters of the land will not have the benefit of the slaughter. That message was received 25 years ago from a number of our resources. Hearken, we say, to the lesson of a William Tolbert, riddled with bullets for corruption and maladministration.

What we wish to point out today is an ugly spectacle, and one with which we have become thoroughly acquainted over the years. That is the young black male who, in his resentment, crosses the border to be recruited as a guerrilla. And that is what is going to happen here. Hundreds of those young men will, in the months to come, sneak through the bushes to report to training bases. They will be acquainted with the AK 47, the 82mm mortar bomb, and the pre-aimed rocket firer.

When we cautioned about that years and years ago, the best response we had was, 'the more to leave the better'. Even the snarling of a well-fed hyena carries more weight than such words, for they can only hail from a mouth governed by a brain born tired, and with a sub-intelligence quotient.

How is it possible that a country with a surplus food production can have hungry multitudes? How is it that a country, with proportionately the smallest population in the world although geographically the largest, has no roof over the heads of tens of thousands of its children? How did it come about that a country's diamond resources belong to a foreign interest, with not one South West African on its board; with sensational blood-curdling nonsense broadcast to the world that Swapo has so infiltrated these diamond resources that their treasury can be kept alive?

Today the silent fish-processing factories on our shoreline bear witness to what the word 'plunder' means. Is there a man or woman in this country who can rise and show us what the fishing industry has brought this country, other than taxation? Was there one block of flats, one factory, one clinic built with the R90 million turnover that industry spun out every year?

Thus, children of the land, turn your backs on the sick system governing you, unite and share that wonderful thing which, once it has become common, is the strongest force in man's social existence - nationalism. No longer can we allow what is happening to our country.

BRIGADIER BOSMAN REPORTS ON BORDER SITUATION

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 19 Apr 80 p 6

[Text]

WINDHOEK: Reviewing the past few weeks, the second in command of SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, said a relatively quiet period was experienced. In the period under review seven insurgents were killed, and his forces seized ammunition, weapons and equipment. The men were shot in two contacts, one on April 13, and the other two days later.

The Brigadier reported the arrival of 134 refugees, mainly Kwanyamas from the south of Angola. Brigadier Bosman said these refugees imputed that Swapo were intimidating the population in the south of Angola, burning down their kraals, stealing food and assaulting people.

He said according to these refugees Swapo had stolen cattle from the local population.

Brigadier Bosman spoke of an extensive famine in Angola, and he remarked on Swapo's inability to control and feed its fighters.

He made only brief reference to the attack on the house of headman Tasipopi, minister in the Ovamboland government, and the abduction of school-children from Oshigambo.

When questions were put to him as to why the latest re-

view continuously referred to the SWA Defence Force, he said that there was growing participation in military activity by the country's own forces.

He would not say though, the Brigadier said in response to a question, that the interpretation should be that South West Africa's defence force was handling military matters, and being aided by South Africa.

It was put to the Brigadier, for the sake of information, and not in order to elicit a reply, that the following is being said in diplomatic circles in New York: "South African defence force units crossed the border into Zambia with a view to mop up African National Congress guerrillas on their way from training bases in Angola to South Africa. The operation was launched in the Caprivi region where there is not a single Swapo insurgent."

"It is also said that Unita people, described as bandits, are raiding the Kwanyama speaking Angolans who are in actual fact, active supporters of Swapo for most of that movement's fighting cadres are Kwanyama-speaking."

The Brigadier received the communication without comment.

APPOINTMENT, PLANS, CONSTRUCTION ANNOUNCED FOR SWABC

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Apr 80 p 23

[Text] WINDHOEK: In a press release issued by the South West Africa Broadcasting Corporation (SWABC) this week, it was said that the Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, had appointed Dr M.M. Nieuwoudt as deputy chairman of the SWABC. His appointment is with immediate effect.

The statement added that at the latest meeting the Board laid down guidelines for church broadcasts, religious broadcasts and broadcasts of a religious nature.

In terms of the Board's decision, the SWABC would undertake no direct church broadcasts except in exceptional circumstances and with the approval of the Board. The relaying of direct church broadcasts on both English and Afrikaans services of the SABC would however, be continued until the SWABC was ready to produce religious programme content for listeners in South West Africa.

The Board further expressed concern about the

lack of suitable candidates to fill the existing posts for announcers on the English service of the SWABC. "It is the duty of each language group to make available its own broadcasters seeing that announcers of one language group would hardly be acceptable to broadcast for another. The Board requests the English speaking community of South West Africa to consider this responsibility and to present people from its own ranks for announcers tests".

The statement, signed Mr P.J. Venter, Chairman of the SWABC, concluded by saying that the short-wave transmitter of the SWABC being erected near Windhoek was expected to be in operation early in the second half of the year, and planning for the new year included a start on the expansion of the SWABC's FM network.

ETHNIC ELECTION ANNOUNCEMENT GETS MIXED REACTION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial in the column "Comment"]

[Text] THE AG Dr Gerrit Viljoen's announcement this week that across the board ethnic elections will be held later this year is both welcome and disturbing.

Naturally, the welcome aspect is that it is a triumph for democracy in a world that is rapidly forgetting what democracy is all about. The election will provide an opportunity for the country to choose its real leaders as well as test the will of the people.

Indeed, new elections have become particularly necessary because of the drastically changed circumstances that have emerged in the political life of the country during the past two or three years.

The disturbing aspect is that some parties may see the election as a golden opportunity to drum up hate campaigns in their own self interest which could do race relations in the country the

utmost harm. We can't afford to have a Black-White confrontation in SWA.

Aktur for example is adamant that it wants to show the world once and for all that it alone is the true representative of the majority of Whites in the Territory. That right will be granted, it is a democratic right.

In exercising that right however we hope that Aktur will show responsibility and restraint and that in expressing itself it does not cause a hardening of Black and Brown opinion, the undoing of the considerable good that has emerged in race relations during the past six years. And what we urge of Aktur, we urge the same of the far left groups.

If however temporary confrontation is the price that the country has to pay for progress (that is one step backwards to two steps forward), then very well. But let's make sure that the forward steps will in fact be taken.

If it is felt that this is already being done, then we suggest that it is not being done fast enough nor effectively enough. We can't afford to move at the pace of an oxwagon in an age of jet speed.

SWAPO BLAMED FOR LARGE-SCALE DIAMOND SMUGGLING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Apr 80 p 2

[Text]

THE SECURITY police of SWA is investigating the possibility that Swapo may be responsible for large-scale diamond smuggling from Oranjemund to Owambo. The investigation is however being handled with utmost prudence.

This was the comment yesterday of the Security Chief of SWA, Colonel Johan van der Merwe to speculation that investigations are being made 'on the highest level' into these activities.

Colonel Van der Merwe also referred to the young Owambo Paavo Amwele who was found guilty in the Regional Court yesterday of having been in the possession of 810 diamonds with a value of about R250 000. He will be sentenced on May 5.

Amwele alleged in court that Swapo terrorists murdered his brother-in-law in Owambo and was told that the same would happen to him if he did not smuggle diamonds for them from Oranjemund where he worked. Certain people would then later get it from him. He could not name them in fear of vengeance, he said.

Colonel Van der Merwe said yesterday that it is actually a routine security investigation. He stressed that it must be kept in mind that the allegations were made by a man found guilty in court of a misdemeanour.

Certain information given to the court in camera by Amwele however justifies further investigation. The nature of the investigation is delicate but it can possibly lead to further action, he said.

CSO: 4420

LABOR UNREST IN MINING INDUSTRY NOTED

Various Mines Described

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Apr 80 p 4

[Text]

MINING is the most "strike-prone" of the Territory's industries.

It is interesting to note that of 22 major employment orientated labour strikes between 1915 and 1972, which occurred at specific places of work, 50 percent occurred at mines, closely followed by fishing with 41 percent.

Between 1950 and 1970 of the 43 incidents of collective action by Black workers as reported in the local Press, 22 took place on mines, five on the railways and the rest mainly in fishing towns.

What explanations can be offered?

There is general consensus amongst observers that mining is SWA's most highly capitalized economic sector, being a capital intensive, rather than a labour intensive industry.

The strikes occurring in the fishing industry can be interpreted in the same way.

Statistics on the distribution of Black employees throughout the Territory's economy are highly variable and inconsistent. The general trend, however, is for mining to rank low in shares on the labour market.

Estimated distribution of the Black labour force in percentage terms is: - 1980 12 percent commercial, agriculture and food processing - 36; government services - 22; manufacture, construction and engineering - 14; commerce 6; other - 10.

Some source have attributed mining with a six to seven percent share of the labour market. One informed observer quotes mining's contribution in 1974 as six percent of total employment accompanied by 27 percent of GDP and 64 percent of exports.

Another again, names Tsumeb Mine and CDM together as producing 90 percent of the mineral value total, 27 to 35 of the GDP and 50 percent of the exports, with a mere four percent share of the total labour force.

On the other hand however, mining in 1978 was the second largest employer of contract labour (30 percent), after Government, construction and industry (32 percent), but ahead of agriculture (25 percent).

At least 85 percent of CDM, Rössing Uranium and TCL's Black employees are contract workers. In 1971 TCL was the largest single

employer with 13 percent of the total contract labour force of 43 400.

How does this help one explain the concentration of labour unrest in the mining industry?

Factors are, mechanisation, capitalisation and increased productivity per unit of labour, which in turn places greater demands on the labour input factor in the mining and processing sectors, in contrast to non-productive (tertiary) and labour intensive (agriculture) sectors.

The production process moves at a far quicker pace when machines set the pace. Work takes place under greater pressure and is therefore more demanding.

The contradiction between capital and labour assumes a

stronger presence in a highly technical mining environment than in a labour-intensive work situation.

The compound (hostel) system collectivises labour beyond the production process, providing a ready-made and domesticated environment for political agitation.

The hostel and contract system is premised on temporary supplies of labour and, in consequence fails to stabilise employer-employee relationships or to engender attitudes of work dedication and responsibility in either party.

The significant decline in labour unrest during the past eight years can be explained in terms of changes that have been brought about on govern-

ment as well as employers' initiative, aimed at precisely these points.

There is a movement away from influx control and senior mine employees are permitted to settle with their families at places such as Oranjemund and Arandis. Long term employment is gradually beginning to replace short term contracts.

Educational and organisational reforms invoked by mining employees are serving to humanise employer-employee relationships.

The mining industry is taking the lead in removing job reservation practice and increasing wages commensurate with the productivity of labour.

Roessing Issues Correction

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 16 Apr 80 p 2

[Text]

RÖSSING Uranium Ltd issued a Press release in response to an article appearing in yesterday's Advertiser, on labour unrest in the mining industry.

The release points to "errors of fact" in the article which reflect poorly on Rössing Uranium and which it wishes to rectify.

The first is: "At least 85 percent of CDM, Rössing, and TCL's Black employees are contract workers."

'While we are unable to speak for other mining companies, we wish to make it absolutely clear that Rössing does not employ contract labour. All Rössing's employees are permanently engaged and enjoy all the advantages of long term, permanent employment.'

The second statement which reflects badly on Rössing reads: "There is a movement away from influx control and senior mine employees are permitted to settle with their

families at places such as Oranjemund and Arandis."

'Arandis was built by Rössing to accommodate workers in the lower employment grades. Comfortable family accommodation is provided even for ordinary labourers and employees are encouraged to bring their families to live with them. There are more than 700 family houses at Arandis and more will be built this year. At present there is a waiting list for family accommodation which the company hopes to eliminate.'

INVESTMENT IN MINING SAID INCREASED NINEFOLD

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Apr 80 p 13

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text]

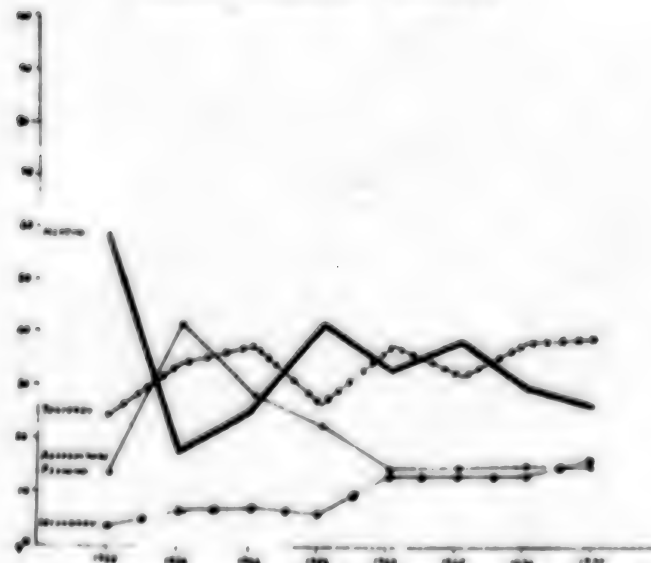
DURING the past 15 years, total investment in SWA mining has increased almost nine-fold.

In the late 1960's total investment in SWA mining amounted nine-fold developments at CDM (\pm R40 m), and the opening of new mines at Rössing (R385 m), Oamites (R5 m) and Otjihase (R40 m) and Matchless (R6 m) have pushed the figure to the region of R534 m.

The effects of depressed market prices for base metals can be inferred from the decrease in number of 23 smaller mines in 1975 to 16 in 1979 to R58,3m. During this period together with an increase in the number of big mines from 10 in 1975 to 13 last year.

Smaller mines closed or went on a care-and-maintenance basis, unable to operate profitably. Large undertakings, exploiting vast low-grade ore bodies, are not only more profitable through the economies of scale involved, SWA mineral reserves are suited to large-scale open-pit operations.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



Illustrated in the graph, is the tendency for mining to fluctuate over time, in its contribution to GDP.

According to the Budget submitted before the National Assembly this year, mining's contribution to GDP was 37,4 percent in 1978.

This is difficult to believe

with Rössing Uranium Mine running at planned capacity, and taking in consideration that its operating profit can be estimated roughly on a par with CDM's. Several informed sources estimate Rössing Uranium's profit to be significantly higher than CDM in the near future.

Growth rates

	Agriculture	Wholesale	Mining
1977	-11	---	23,6%
1978	-5,4	18,5	9,8%
1979	-3,5	46,1	%

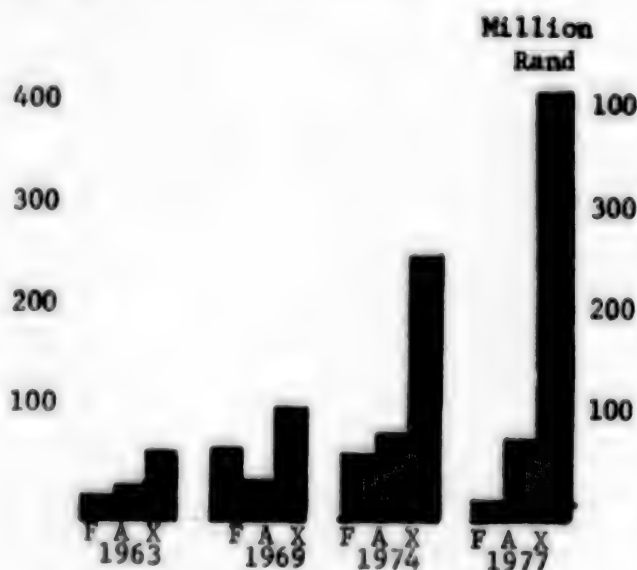
The recession in the building trade over the recent years, coupled with a strong downturn in agricultural and fishing production, strongly indicates that mining will continue to contribute an increasingly dominant share to the GDP.

GDP: 1978/9

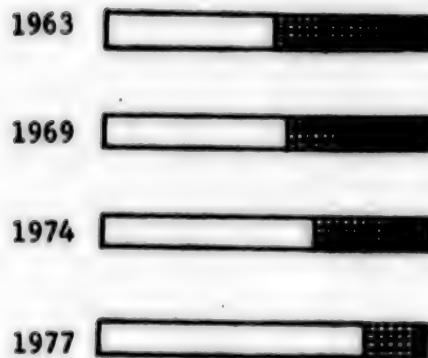
	R m	Percent
Mining	700	53,8
Agriculture	130	11,5
Fishing	50	3,9
Tertiary	180	13,9
Public Sector	220	16,9
	<u>1.300</u>	<u>100</u>

EXPORTS

Fishing, Agriculture and Mining



Percentage Exports: Mining, Agriculture and Fishing



The 80 percent share of exports constituted by mineral products sold in 1977, does not yet reflect the full impact of Rössing Uranium's influence.

Another source estimates the contribution of mining to the SWA Revenue Account at 39 percent in 1977 and 55,5 in 1978/9.

DIAMONDS

CDM's contribution to Government revenue in SWA underlines its leading position in the mining sector.

Disbursing on average 65 percent of its total mining profit to the State in the form of various taxes, CDM accounted for almost 40 percent of State revenue for the year ending March 1978-R73,1 m out of total Government revenue of R189,49 m.

Although SWA ranks sixth amongst the world's nine leading producers of industrial and gem diamonds (four percent of world output), it remains the world leader in gemstone production.

In 1973 CDM contributed about 40 percent of De Beers Group profit of R329,6 m, and in 1977 22 percent, earning R137,1 m for the Group.

Diamond production dwarfs the rest of the mining sector in SWA in all respects.

In 1973 diamond sales accounted for about 61 percent of total estimated value for mineral production, copper 18, zinc 9 and lead 8 percent.

In 1975, total mineral sales amounted to R227,9 m of which R144,6 m from diamond sales.

Mineral Sales earning more than one million Rand - 1975

	Sales in Million Rand	Percentage total
Diamonds	144,399	63.43
Copper ore	40,388	17.68
Lead	15,781	6.93
Zinc	14,331	6.33
Flu	5,393	2.37
Lead Vanadium	2,148	0.94
Salt	1,496	0.66
Silver	1,473	0.65
Wolfram	1,373	0.60
Total	225,899	98.77

● CDM's contribution to Government revenue in SWA bears out its leading position in the mining sector as a whole.

Disbursing on average 65 percent of its total mining profit to the State in the form of various taxes, CDM accounted for almost 40 percent of State Revenue for the year ending March 1978-R73,1 m of total Government revenue of R189,49 m.

● In the labour field, CDM employs just short of 31 percent of all labour engaged in the SWA mining industry, including prospecting - 6 553 out of a total labour force of 21 230 in 1977.

In 1978, CDM appropriated R25 m for diversifying its activities in SWA outside the mining field diamond industry.

URANIUM

The picture is bound to alter slightly as Rössing Uranium's production reaches target and stabilizes. Understandably, information is difficult to procure, when it comes to the uranium business.

From 3 000 tons of 'yellow cake' produced in 1977, the mine has by now probably reached its target of 5 000 tons per annum at an estimated value of R200 m.

From 3 000 tons of 'yellow cake' produced in 1977, the mine has by now probably reached its target of 5 000 tons per annum - 16,6 percent of the Western world's production.

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT SERVICES COMMISSION HEAD--Mr J F Greebe, present Secretary for SWA, has been appointed Chairman of the Territory's own Government Services Commission, according to an announcement made by the office of the AG. Mr Greebe's appointment will be effective as from May 1 this year, and his appointment follows on the acceptance of the Government Services Act by the National Assembly at its recent session. Mr Greebe was born in 1928 in Johannesburg and had his primary school education in Krugersdorp. He completed his high school education at the Paarl High Commercial School and completed the Senior State Service examination through UNISA. After holding positions with the South African Railways, the Chamber of Mines and the Department of Justice, he came to SWA in 1967 where he has been involved with the SWA Administration since. Married with four children, Mr Greebe is also a member of the Swapac Council, Chairman of the Tender Board, member of the Council for Public Administration, senior member of the Institute for Organisation and Methods and Co-ordinating Director for the AG. He serves on various other councils and committees. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Apr 80 p 2]

DOCTORATE FOR VILJOEN--Dr Gerrit Viljoen, is to receive an honorary law doctorate tomorrow morning at the graduation ceremony of the Rand Afrikaans University. A spokesman for public relations at RAU told the Advertiser that the University Council had decided to confer the honour because of Dr Viljoen's outstanding contribution on disciplinary and cultural level, especially in the area of tertiary education and the cultural life of the Afrikaner. He added that another consideration had been the fact that Dr Viljoen, as first rector of RAU had realised a long-cherished ideal--the full evolution of Afrikanership in the large city. "In this capacity Dr Viljoen has grown to become the most influential Afrikaans-oriented thinker of our time", the spokesman said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Apr 80 p 2]

NEW DIVISION HEAD--Windhoek: A former United Nations spokesman for the Hereros and London barrister, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi has been appointed head of a new division of the SWA Directorate of Political Development. The Director Mr F P J Visagie, said in a statement here yesterday Mr Kozonguizi's appointment as head of the Division of Inter State Affairs meant he would

be responsible for such duties as the co-ordination of the official guest programme for the Territory. Born in Windhoek, Kozonguizi studied at the Universities of Fort Hare and Cape Town. He also studied law in London and was admitted to the bar there in 1970. He represented the Hereros in the UN from 1959 to 1966 and was also law adviser to the Herero delegation to the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference in 1976. Before his appointment to the new division, he was a law adviser and roving ambassador for the majority DTA alliance in the National Assembly here."--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Apr 80 p 2]

SWAPO ANNIVERSARY NOT CELEBRATED--Windhoek: While messages of congratulations poured in from all parts of the world, Swapo's 20th anniversary of its "liberation struggle" against South African forces in SWA apparently went uncelebrated here on Saturday. Police said no reports of Swapo meetings or gatherings to celebrate the occasion were received, and it was even thought that anniversary gone unobserved in Owambo in northern SWA, where the organisation was originally founded under the name of the Ovambo People's Organisation. Swapo itself was unavailable for comment. Most of the organisation's internal leaders are either in detention or have fled to neighbouring states. Observers here believed, however, that without their leaders to remind them, Swapo supporters actually forgot all about the occasion. An expected protest meeting to have been staged at the Katutura township near here by the overwhelmingly--Ovambo Namibia Workers Union (NAWU)--allegedly a front organisation for Swapo in the territory--failed to materialise. The meeting was to have given Blacks living in the township the opportunity, among others, to air their grievances about the Territory's growing unemployment problem and general working conditions.--Sapa. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Apr 80 p 1]

WINDHOEK/SWAKOPMUND FLIGHT CANCELLATION--The Namib Air scheduled service from Windhoek to Swakopmund is to be withdrawn. In a statement to the Press, it was announced that with effect from May 1, 1980 this service would be terminated. The decision was reached after careful evaluation of the services to both Swakopmund, and Walvis Bay and it was found that from inception the Swakopmund service drew traffic from the Walvis Bay/Windhoek. In an effort to rationalise services, representations were made to the authorities to improve the runway at Swakopmund, enabling the Convair CV 580 currently used on the coastal schedule to serve this holiday resort as well. These requests were rejected as the authorities felt that the existing facilities at Walvis Bay were adequate and close enough to Swakopmund. Consequently, the existing Swakopmund service is run parallel to the Walvis Bay service and cannot be justified economically. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Apr 80 p 2]

OVAMBO MINISTER'S HOUSE ATTACKED--Windhoek: SWAPO terrorists attacked the house of the Owambo, Minister of Agriculture, Kaptein Josiah Taapopi, with automatic weapons and mortars on Friday night, killing a Black driver, it was announced yesterday. A spokesman for the Owambo Government said at Oshakati, northern SWA, that guards at the Minister's home in Tsandi in the Ukwuluthu district of western Owambo, had repelled the attack. Indications

were that the mortar fire was not very accurate and the house had not been badly damaged. However, a van parked outside had been hit, the spokesman said. Sandbank defences around the house had also proved effective in warding off the fire. The attack took place at about midnight on Friday, the spokesman said. It was not known how large the terrorist group was.--SAPA [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Apr 80 p 2]

TWO TAKE AMNESTY OFFER--Windhoek--Two more SWAPO terrorists had taken advantage of the amnesty offer made by the Administrator General of SWA Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and given themselves up, the Director of the amnesty operation, Mr Lourens de Kock, said here. Mr De Kock said in a statement that the two terrorists had turned themselves in to the authorities during the past few days and were now in a transit camp. For security purposes he said, no further details would be given about the two. To reassure other terrorists who might wish to give themselves up, the area where the two had surrendered would not be identified.--SAPA [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Apr 80 p 1]

LANDMINE IN WESTERN OVAMBO--Windhoek--Three people were slightly injured when their light pick-up vehicle detonated a landmine while travelling in western Owambo, a spokesman for the Owambo Government said at the weekend. The incident happened at lunchtime on Wednesday on the road between Tsandi and Okahao, he said. Three of the four people in the bakkie were slightly injured and treated at Oshakati State Hospital.--SAPA [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Apr 80 p 1]

TIN ACTIVITIES TO INCREASE--The UIS Tin Mine would triple its activities in the course of this year and next, according to an announcement made on the occasion of Dr Gerrit Viljoen's visit to the mine last week. The AG on a visit to Damaraland to acquaint himself with the circumstances and development there, was told that when the activities of the mine increased job opportunities would be doubled, from 430 to 860. At the end of his visit to Damaraland, the AG visited the new agricultural school at Braunfels, which will be completed at a cost of more than R2m. He also visited the primary school at Fransfontein, where work is proceeding on an extension of hostel facilities at a cost of R250,000. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Apr 80 p 15]

CSO: 4420

RESULTS OF NIGER-WEST GERMAN COMMISSION MEETING

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 26 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] The joint Niger-West German commission began its work last Tuesday, and wound up its proceedings yesterday afternoon in the National Development Council (CND) conference room.

Presiding over the closing ceremonies was Dr Annou Mahamane, the minister for planning, along with Dr Hans Martin Schmid, adviser to the West German minister for economic cooperation.

Niger's ambassador to Bonn and the FRG ambassador to Niger, Alzouma Tiekoura and Harold Ganns, respectively, were also among those present.

In brief remarks the planning minister went over the work accomplished at the meeting, then went on to praise Niger-German cooperation which, he said, "is evident in all domains, either directly or indirectly."

Prior to his conclusion, Dr Annou expressed the gratitude of the Niger Government, people, and head of state toward the Federal Republic of Germany.

Dr Schmid then took the floor to say that he agreed "with the Niger delegation's view of Niger-German cooperation."

He went on to thank the participants for the climate of friendship and confidence which prevailed throughout their deliberations, and added that it would be a good thing if the commission were to meet every 2 years to work out thoroughly structured projects.

Dr Hans, however, said that this contribution was a very modest one by comparison with the efforts of the government and the people toward a better future for all Niger's people.

Shortly thereafter, the minister for foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Daouda Diallo, and the West German ambassador to Niger, Mr Harold Ganns, signed a financial cooperation agreement for completion of the planned highway from Niamey to Torodi and the Upper Volta border for a total of 48 million DM, or 5 billion CFA francs.

Further, the Federal Republic of Germany is ready to expand its cooperation with Niger substantially in the area of utilization of renewable energy sources (solar, wind, biomass, small-scale water-power) as part of a special program. Details of the program are to be settled jointly by experts from Niger and a team of German experts during May and June 1980.

Looking to the completion of this program, the FRG will make available, as part of its financial cooperation operations, the sum of 3 million DM to be earmarked for the following purposes: cooperation with the Solar Energy office (ONERSOL) during the demonstration and distribution phases of plants to utilize renewable energy sources (solar pumps, solar-powered water heaters, solar units for individual consumers, etc.), especially in connection with ongoing Nigero-German projects.

Consultations will be initiated toward the end of 1980, so as to produce a preliminary outline, on the basis of studies now in progress, for the cooperation program for 1981 and 1982. The next meeting of the Nigero-German economic cooperation committee will be held in Niger during the first half of 1981.

6182

CSO: 4400

IRAN EXPECTS U.S. REMORSE OVER 'FLAGRANT INTERFERENCE'

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Iran and U.S."]

[Text]

THE continued holding of 50 odd American diplomats by militant Iranian students is a reflection of the strongly anti-imperialist mood in their society. When the students stormed the US Embassy in Teheran five months ago, little did the world realise that it would have to live with the problem for months.

This is one issue on which even the most sincere observer could be baffled by the turn of events. From the legal point of view, embassies are regarded as inviolable. But in recent times this inviolability and its concomitant immunity to diplomatic staff have been breached with a frequency which calls for concern.

However, the legalistic perspective, no matter how beneficial, is not the whole picture. For one thing, it acts both ways. Without the flagrant interference in Iranian politics by American presidents and the Central Intelligence Agency there would have been no Anti-American euphoria. Secondly, the position of the Iranians is that the Vienna Convention which provides for the inviolability of legations was drafted by the imperialist powers to suit their own ends. Thus, the Vienna Convention, like the Bretton Woods agreement upon which the world monetary system is based, are legacies of imperialism.

The measures announced by President Carter this week will prolong the crisis rather than resolve it immediately. The US argues that it has been patiently waiting but this crisis demands more than patience. It demands remorse. The lack of the latter on the part of the US has been the main impediment. While it is in the interest of the Iranians to resolve this crisis as soon as possible, it is unlikely that they would want to resolve it at any cost to their national pride. And until this is clearly understood and accepted in Washington the situation will deteriorate further.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT GUIDELINES ON WAGES, PRICES, RENTS ISSUED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] The Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria has directed the implementation of the guidelines on wages and salaries, fringe benefits, professional incomes, dividends, rent and prices for the 1980 financial year. Accordingly, pursuant to section 4(5) of decree No. 30 of 1977, the productivity, prices and incomes board hereby gives the following public notice:

Wages and Salaries

For the three year period 1980-82 taken together, negotiations for adjustment in wages and salaries for those three years, must not exceed 15 percent for the low and 10 percent for the high income groups. However, no worker is to earn less than 1,200.00 Naira per annum. The adjustment in salaries of the junior group following the application of the 100.00 Naira per month minimum pay must dove-tail into the existing minimum salary of the high income group. For the purpose of the guidelines, the low income group will be regarded as employees whose salaries are less than 3,000 Naira per annum: (ii) For the three year duration of this policy (1980-82) no revisions of fringe benefits or introduction of new ones, will be valid except with the express approval of the Minister for Employment, Labor and Productivity.

(iii) The costs of wages and salary awards negotiated within the authorized limits or of fringe benefits approved by the minister will not be recouped through increases in prices.

(iv) Every business organization should draw up productivity schemes with its employees and make copies available to the Ministry of Employment, Labor and Productivity.

(v) All establishments employing 50 or more persons are to submit to the Ministry of Employment, Labor and Productivity full information on wages, salaries and fringe benefits paid to all categories of their employees, together with the number employed in each occupational group.

(vi) For the public sector, studies made by the pay research unit should be used for negotiating increases in wages, salaries and fringe benefits.

(vii) In addition to the normal annual increment, performance may be considered in deserving cases.

General

(viii) Arrears arising from pay negotiations cannot be back dated beyond the beginning of the financial year to which they relate.

Professional Incomes Guidelines

(i) During the fiscal year, there should be no increases in the remunerations (i.e. fees, allowances and other prerequisites whether in cash or kind) of non executive members of boards in the private sector except with the approval of Minister of Labor, Employment and Productivity.

(ii) Remunerations paid to non executive board members whether in the public or private sector should be subject to withholding tax of 12.5 percent.

(iii) The government's rates for professional services such as those provided by architects, estate managers, local medical doctors, engineers--civil, mechanical and electrical, quantity surveyors, etc. should not be exceeded throughout the economy, i.e. in both public and private sectors.

(iv) The fees, charges and retainers paid by public and private sector organizations, to professional firms and self-employed professionals or for rentals and maintenance of machines and equipments should not be higher than those of 1979/80 financial year.

(v) For the accounting and auditing sub sectors, in no case should the scale rates of fees charged by accounting firms or auditing firms in the current financial year be higher than in the preceding one.

(vi) Henceforth, professionals are to submit to their registering organizations on quarterly basis details of rates/charges payable by clients.

(vii) The payment of fees, charges, retainers higher than those specified in (iii)-(v) above will not be accepted by the internal and inland revenue departments as expenses for tax purposes.

Dividends

(i) During the fiscal year, companies may distribute as dividends either a maximum of 60 percent of profit after tax or 25 percent of the paid up capital, whichever is higher, provided such distributions are made out of current year profits. A withholding tax of 12.5 percent is payable on such dividends.

(ii) The issue of scrips based on increase in reserves derived from a revaluation of assets is forbidden.

(iii) For effective monitoring companies are required to submit two copies of their annual reports and accounts to the secretary, productivity, prices and incomes board, executive office of the President, Lagos.

Rents

No increase will be allowed in rentals for office and commercial accommodation over the levels charged in 1979/80.

Price Guidelines

(i) A single increase in price of not more than 5 percent during the financial year will be allowed and can be effected provided the board is notified 30 days in advance. No subsequent increase of below 5 percent can thereafter be effected except with the specific consent of the board.

(ii) Prior notification of not less than eight weeks must be given to the board for price increases above 5 percent. Such increases can only be effected with the specific consent of the board.

(iii) Importers of all heavy industrial machinery for resale should not apply a mark up of more than 25 percent on the C.I.F. Other local costs may be added as was done last years.

(iv) Importers/dealers in motor spare-parts should not apply a factor of more than 2.5 to the C.I.F. Other approved local costs may be added to arrive at the selling price.

(v) The rates charged for advertisement in the media as well as fees and commissions charged by advertisement agencies should not be increased during the year without the consent of the board.

(vi) Where there is a net reduction in allowable costs per units of output, prices should be reduced by an amount equal to any percentage reduction in allowable costs calculated in a similar manner to the calculation of permitted price increases. The board may, therefore, call on any firm to reduce its prices if there is evidence of reduction in allowable cost.

(vii) Price increases would not be allowed as a result of anticipated increases in costs.

Certification

Auditor's reports on companies and other institutions must contain statements as to whether or not the provisions of the income policy guidelines, as specified above, have been adhered to in every respect.

Penalty

Failure to comply with the provisions of the guidelines will be punishable under section 5(2) of decree no. 30 of 1977.

NIGERIA

OBJECTIVES OF GOVERNORS MEETING EXPLAINED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Apr 80 p 32

[Text] The meeting of the nine governors of the UPN, PRP and GNPP was to foster unity, peace, understanding and progress, the Gongola State Governor has said.

It was also aimed at helping one another in the employment of personnel, because if any of the participating nine states could spare some personnel to their counterparts, there would be no question of going out to employ such people again, the Governor added.

Speaking at an exclusive interview with the Daily Times in Ibadan, the venue of their weekend meeting, Alhaji Ali Abubakar Barde said with the programmes of the governors, any person who is reasonable in the country would welcome the move by the governors of the three "progressive" parties.

He declared that although "some people have been accusing us of so many things, we know our plans and why we meet, we have a purpose and one of this is to remove the blanket of tribalism which has virtually covered everywhere in the country."

Governor Barde accused some sections of the Press of only carrying stories detrimental to the progress of his state.

He said these sections of the media had not seen anything good in his state "but this does not move me since I am getting the cooperation of my people and the legislature."

"There is cooperation between me and the House of Assembly and they have been passing all bills and at least I have signed six bills and the electoral commission bill has just been passed by the House and it only remains my assent" he added.

Answering a question, Governor Barde described as deliberate the action of the mass media to black him out "although some attributed this to lack of communication, but this to me is nonsense."

CSO: 4420

PRP TO DISCIPLINE KADUNA GOVERNOR FOR ATTENDING MEETING

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 22 Apr 80 p 1

[Article by Eric Teniola]

[Text] The Governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Balarabe Musa, is to be disciplined by the national directorate of his party--PRP, for attending the meeting of the GNPP, PRP, UPN governors which ended in Ibadan at the week-end.

The type of discipline to be meted out to the governor is to be decided soon.

This was disclosed to newsmen in Lagos yesterday by the PRP leader in the senate, Alhaji Sabo Barkin Suwo, who is also the political adviser to the national leader of the party, Alhaji Aminu Kano.

He explained that by attending the meeting, the governor has acted against a circular sent by the national directorate of the party.

Alhaji Suwo said that on March 1, this year, the national directorate of the party instructed that no PRP member, be him governor or legislator should attend such a meeting without the approval of the national directorate of the party.

He said that by attending the meeting, Alhaji Balarabe Musa, has neglected the circular and as such, he would be disciplined.

Senator Suwo said he had been in close contact with Alhaji Aminu Kano since he left the country a few days ago for medical treatment, and that Alhaji Aminu had given his blessing to the proposed discipline.

He reiterated that his party would not accept any indiscipline from any of its members.

When challenged by reporters that the proposed action was NPN motivated, he replied that it was not.

Senator Suwo maintained that his party maintained non-alignment to any political party adding that his party was the party of the future.

When also reminded by reporters, that the description of the meeting as a gang-up was unfair, he replied that he owed no apology to anybody.

He said he would fight for his party's stand at all times.

He wondered why no single national leader has expressed concern about Alhaji Aminu Kano's health, more so when his health deteriorated as a result of tear-gas thrown at his house when he was disqualified by FEDECO last year.

"Now they want to make use of our party, we shall not allow them," he declared.

CCC: 4420

BORNO GOVERNOR DIFFERS WITH FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON CHAD REFUGEES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Apr 80 pp 1, 11

[Article by Sani Haruna]

[Excerpt]

THE Federal Government has appointed an ad hoc committee which would be responsible for the rehabilitation of Chadian refugees in Borno State.

The Borno State Presidential Liaison Officer, Alhaji Kechalla Barko, is the chairman, the Commander 33 Infantry Brigade, the state's Commissioner for Police and the State Chief Immigration Officer are members. The Borno State Government, the Nigerian Red Cross Society and the Chadian refugees would be

represented on the committee.

The ad hoc committee was formed after a fact-finding mission to Maiduguri last week by a Federal Government delegation led by Dr. Bukar Shuaib, Special Adviser on Security Matters. Dr. Shuaib said they were in Maiduguri to assess the refugee situation and advise on how best the Federal Government could help them.

The committee held its inaugural meeting in Maiduguri towards the weekend. All members attended the meeting except the refugees and state representatives. It was not immediately known whether they were invited

or not.

Earlier last week when the Federal Government delegation called on Governor Mohammed Goni, he expressed his appreciation over the Federal Government's concern for the refugees' plight and its readiness to assist. But the governor opposed the leadership of the committee headed by the liaison officer.

With the establishment of the Federal Relief Committee, the state relief committee would have to hand over all its work to the new committee.

Governor Goni had already instructed the state relief committee to hand over its work but to the state Commissioner of Police and Brigade Commander and not the liaison officer.

CSO: 4420

FOUR STATES CALL FOR BREAK-UP OF WESTERN REGION CORPORATION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] Four UPN controlled states are demanding the sharing of the assets of the old Western Region--that part of Nigeria to which they all formerly belonged.

The states are Bendel, Oyo, Ogun and Ondo. The demand is to ensure the maximum generation of funds.

Investigations conducted by the New Nigerian revealed that the call which is believed to be disturbing the top hierarchy of the party, may blow into an open disagreement anytime from now.

Already, many legislators in the Oyo State Assembly are making behind-the-scene moves to break up the O'dua Investment Company, a giant octopus jointly owned by the four state governments.

They argue that the company, which is the second largest in the country after the UAC, is not under the direct legislative control of the Assembly and as such could not be made answerable for many of its lapses.

This, the law-makers believe, has made it impossible for the state to devise effective means of maximizing the efforts of the company.

The only solution, according to them, is the breaking up of the company so that each of the four states could manage its own portion according to its ability.

The O'dua Investment Company, established by Brigadier David Jemibewon about three years ago, incorporates all the limited liability companies owned by the former Western Region.

Also recently, the Governors of Ondo and Bendel States, Chief Michael Ajasin and Professor Ambrose Alli respectively almost exchanged brickbats over the sharing of assets of the old Western Region.

While Professor Alli insists that assets belonging to the old region should be shared out, Chief Ajasin maintains that Bendel State has nothing to demand as its shares.

Retorting in an NTV-Ibadan programme, Professor Alli said that much as he would not like to show disrespect to 'Papa Ajasin,' he strongly disagreed with him that his state (Bendel) no longer had any claims to make out of its association with the old Western Region.

CSO: 4420

NEPC URGES EXPORT DRIVE

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 20 Apr 80 pp 1, 16

[Article by Sonala Olumhense]

[Text] Nigerian manufacturers and producers may now break into the international market.

And they are to get every helping hand from the Nigerian Export Promotion Council (NEPC).

Last week in Lagos, the council, set up in 1976 as a foreign trade arm of the Ministry of Trade (now Commerce) threw its doors open and appealed to everybody or organization with any exportable commodities to take advantage of the efforts of the government.

Speaking in an exclusive interview was the Chief Trade Promotion Officer (Export Publicity and Training) of the NEPC, Mr Albert Ajayi Adun.

"We are now telling all Nigerians that there are markets all over the place and they can sell in them," he declared.

For now however, he told me, efforts will be concentrated on developing and tapping the markets of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Eventually, he asserted, "we should be able to compete in any market anywhere."

Mr Adun further said that the council's experts were ready and willing to talk to people who might be interested in international trade.

He expressed amazement over Nigerian manufacturers who either had warehouses clogged up with commodities badly needed in other countries or were operating their factories at less than full capacity.

He attributed the lacking effective Nigerian presence in the international market to the general fear of the unknown and disclosed that government was putting incentives in the way of prospective exporters.

They include fiscal incentives, an export development fund, an export credit guarantee fund and insurance scheme as well as various export liberalization measures.

The NEPC, he said, would also embark on various conferences, seminars and symposia to reorientate the attitude of Nigerians to foreign trade.

It would also encourage some form of Export Associations.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

GROUNDNUT PRODUCTION DECLINE--The Minister of Agriculture, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, yesterday in Kaduna disclosed that the declining rate of groundnut production in the country had persisted despite the investment of over 20 million Naira for its rehabilitation by the Federal Government, within the past five years. Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau was speaking at the opening of a one day meeting of commissioners of agriculture from groundnut growing states of the federation, at Hamdala Hotel, Kaduna. He told the delegates that severe drought and plant diseases had been identified as some of the adverse factors to the shortfall. "This was followed in 1975 by a most devastating disease--the rosette virus--which virtually wiped out the crop," he added. Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau further enlightened the commissioners that out of over one million tonnes of groundnut produced in the country in 1966/67, the marketing boards sold 723,476 tonnes overseas. He compared the figure to that of 1979 adding that, "the Nigerian Groundnut Board was reported to have succeeded in buying only 8 tonnes." The minister stated that he had found some possible solutions and called on the commissioners to first submit their own proposals on the problem. [Excerpts] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Apr 80 p 24]

BULGARIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION--Nigeria and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are planning a joint venture to prospect for uranium. Also, that country's prospect for Nigeria's oil is in the pipeline. These hints came from the Bulgarian Ambassador in Nigeria, Mr Alexander K Atanassov during an arts exhibition at the Island Club on Thursday where famous works of contemporary Bulgarian works were displayed. Mr Atanassov disclosed that the first session of the intergovernmental commission and economic, technical and scientific cooperation was due in Lagos at the end of June, this year. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Apr 80 p 7]

SOKOTO INDUSTRIES SURVEY--All the industries in Sokoto State are now under survey with a view to closing down the unviable ones and shifting and expanding the good ones. The state governor, Alhaji Shehu Mohammed Kangiwa said in Zaria recently, that an industrial survey going on in the state was aimed at planting industries where they would be economically viable and at the same time evenly dispersed throughout the state. He

said the Sokoto Match Factory closure was part of the exercise because one could not continue to invest in a venture only to be on the losing end all the time. Alhaji Shehu Kangiwa said many industries would be moved to the areas where the raw materials would be readily available to feed them, while a few ones like the Sokoto Tannery, would be expanded to start producing good quality shoes instead of processing leather only. He said the Zamfara Textiles might be expanded to produce "Wagambari" clothes popularly known as 'Dan Sokoto' so that the state could produce the material dyed and market it in the country. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Apr 80 p 2]

CALL FOR ANIOMA STATE--A call for the creation of Anioma State from the present Bendel State has been made in Lagos. In a 36-page booklet issued by Senator Nosike and 42 other agitators, the supporters said the proposed state should comprise Ika, Aniocha, Oshimili and Ndokwa Local Government in the state. The agitators alleged that their neighbors in the state refused to accept them as "true Bendelites," and that this awkward position of theirs was the pivot on which they based their case for the creation of Anioma State. They said that by language, cultural and ethnic affinity, the people of the proposed state constituted the Ibo-speaking groups of Bendel State. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Apr 80 p 2]

NNPC INVESTIGATION PANEL--President Shehu Shagari has appointed a five-man panel to investigate the alleged missing N2.8 billion belonging to the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation. Consequently, the board of directors of the corporation including its chairman, Mr A K Hart, has been suspended, while its managing director, Mr Festus Marinho, and some top management staff are to go on compulsory leave. The panel, known as Crude Oil Sales Tribunal of Inquiry, is to be headed by a justice of the Supreme Court Mr Justice Ayo Irikefe. Mr Justice Irikefe was the chairman of the panel on the creation of states appointed by the military administration in 1975. The other members of the panel are Mr Arthur Mbanefo, a chartered accountant, Mr A O Akinrinmisi, executive director of the Union Bank of Nigeria Limited (UBA), Alhaji Hassan Sunmonu, president of the Nigerian Labor Congress and Alhaji Sule Kurfi, engineer and oil marketing executive. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Apr 80 p 1, 24]

INSHORE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT--Integrated rural fisheries extension centres are to be developed in each marine state of the country. The centres will also serve as a model and aid to increased fish production. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Chief Olu Awotesu, made this known while opening the seminar on integrated development of artisanal and inshore fisheries in Ilorin. He said a team of consultants from the Philippines had been contacted on the fish farm development. The minister disclosed that arrangements for the training of Nigerians abroad and employment of Polish experts in the fishing industry were being finalized. Chief Awotesu stated that an artisanal and inshore fisheries development project had been approved with effect from last January. This, he added, would

provide the technical expertise to assist the country in increasing fish production, adding that the importance and urgency of increasing food production had assumed a new dimension. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Apr 80 p 11]

BREAKDOWN OF AIRLINE PARTNERSHIP--The pool partner agreement between the Nigeria airways and the British Caledonia airways on Nigeria--London route has been broken; since April 1, 1980. According to reliable sources in the Nigeria airways, the agreement was broken because the British Caledonia airways could not honor the terms of contract. Under the pool partnership agreement the two airways are supposed to share 50.05 the net value of excess passenger carried on Nigeria-London route by the stronger partner. According to the Nigeria airways the bone of contention started in 1977-78 when most of the Nigeria airways's planes were used to airlift Nigerians on pilgrimage to Mecca. During the period Lagos-Kano-London routes were operated by the British Caledonia airways alone. It was claimed that the British Caledonia airways refused to share the value of passengers and cargo carried on the ground that they did the carriage alone. [Excerpts] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 22 Apr 80 p 24]

1979-1980 REVENUE FIGURES--The Federal Government collected the sum of N12,115,424,000 revenue in 1979/80 financial year. This sum was collected from Custom and Excise petroleum profit, tax, mining, rent and royalty, company taxes, earnings and sales, according to reliable sources in the Federal Ministry of Finance. A total of N1 billion was collected on custom and excise, as against approved estimate of N1.2 billion, later revised to N1.4 billion. The deficit on the revenue from custom and excise was as a result of the ban on the importation of goods. Also a total of N10.5 billion was collected on petroleum profit tax, mining, rent and royalty, earnings and sales. But the approved estimate was N7.6 billion and was later revised to N8.3 billion. The surplus revenue was attributed to increased oil production which averaged about 2.2 million barrels a day. The price of oil also increased by more than 100 percent during the year. A total of N1,737,888,000 was collected on earnings and sales. The approved and revised estimate was N27,897,370. A total of N540 million was collected on company taxes, but the estimate was N525 million. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 22 Apr 80 p 1]

SHAGARI CANDIDACY IN 1983--Nigeria's incumbent head of State, President Shehu Shagari will run for a second term in 1983, an NPN statement indicated on Friday. The National Secretary of the party, Alhaji Suleiman Takuma said in the statement that press speculation to the effect that Alhaji Shagari may quit the stage for new comers was baseless and totally uncalled for. A senator and a business tycoon had reportedly been working to run for the presidential nomination of the NPN against the second term of office. Said the NPN secretary: "Stories such as these do not bother us in the NPN as we have a formidable democratic screening crucible through which all aspirants for any elective office must go." Alhaji Takuma's bitter statement described people circulating stories of President Shehu's being dropped as hired agents who will stop at nothing in throwing a dangerous spanner in the wheel of the party's political system. [Excerpt] [Ikeja SUNDAY PUNCH in English 13 Apr 80 p 1]

MEANING OF BOTHA'S 'TOTAL STRATEGY' BECOMES CLEARER

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 Apr 80 p 11

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text]

EVERYONE knows that "total strategy" is the catch-phrase of Mr P W Botha's administration — but few (including politicians) know what it means.

It is used over and over again by the Prime Minister and his top advisers — but it has never been comprehensively explained.

"Total strategy" is presented merely as something everyone, across the colour line, should support. The public has been left to itself to piece together what the Government means.

But during the past week two important developments occurred in Parliament which gave more clarity to this concept. These developments were the report of the Steyn Commission into Press reporting on defence and police matters, and a speech by Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Police, on the campaign to release Mr Nelson Mandela.

Reading through key sections of both, it is easier to pinpoint what the Government aims to achieve politically through its total strategy; what changes will be brought about to this end; and what this will mean to South Africans and foreign powers with an interest in South Africa's affairs.

Simply, the political aim of the Government's total strategy is to work out a constitution which can win the support of

most people of all races. However, as Mr Le Grange was quick to emphasise, this cannot include 'anything' which will lead to power sharing or majority rule. It must be a development within the framework of the Prime Minister's 13-point plan, which envisages a "division" of power in a confederal system.

In other words, the major political aim of total strategy is to achieve agreement between the races on a system to divide power, not to share it — and far less to hand it over to a majority-rule government.

All changes, all initiatives, all laws and commissions are geared to provide the psychological and administrative framework for the implementation of the Government's plan. The creation of new political forums, such as the President's Council, are intended to provide platforms for discussion on a new constitution, and eventually form the basis of the constitutional structure.

And all the changes being discussed are intended to make life easier for all South Africans who accept the basic framework of "total strategy" and work for its objectives. Those who reject the ground rules, and are working for more fundamental change — politically and economically — can expect only to face more control and more restrictions.

through the proposed changes.

This not only applies to agencies inside South Africa, but particularly those abroad — especially the exiled African National Congress, committed to black majority rule in a unitary state.

But foreign powers with interests in South Africa who do not confirm to "total strategy" will also suffer — and the United States under President Carter will be a target as much as Russia.

For, as the Steyn Commission claims, both the US and Russia are working for sympathetic black governments in South Africa. And both these aims are equally incompatible with total strategy. In fact, in terms of the commission's interpretation, these objectives may be regarded as a threat to the security of the State. The struggle between the "South African initiative" and other "radically different goals" is described as "fierce, merciless, all-embracing, continuous and escalating".

"At its core," the commission said, "is the clash between the South African initiative on the one hand to develop its own broad community of nations peacefully and along constitutional ways, towards a generally acceptable and viable aggregation in accordance with its own values, and on the other hand, various attempts from different quarters to convert the existing dispensation at all costs to something radically different, in accord with constitutional and social patterns conceived elsewhere."

It is against this background that one must see the commission's call for legislation to monitor the information activities of all people in South Africa acting on behalf of a foreign principal. Such control would involve the monitoring of funds received from abroad, and periodic evaluation of all activities and speeches and statements by overseas-based agencies who do not have diplomatic immunity.

But the real targets are the banned African nationalists movements based abroad, such as the ANC and the Pan African Congress.

Mr Le Grange made it clear that the black nationalist movements, as well as the South African Communist Party, are the major enemies of the Government's total strategy.

Rejecting calls for the release of Mr Mandela, Mr Le Grange said the Government was prepared to talk to black leaders and involve them in giving shape to total strategy. These leaders, he said, were men such as Dr Cedric Phahudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa; Mr Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei; Chief Gatsha Buthelesi of KwaZulu; and Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Community Council.

The Government's strategy was to set up a confederal system of government, which ruled out power sharing and tied all blacks to their "national states", Mr Le Grange said.

The leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, pointed out that if this was the Government's strategy, not even the most moderate black leader who had a significant following would be prepared to support it.

By far the most important step in the development of the Government's political aim of total strategy will be the recommendations of the Schlebusch Commission investigating a new constitution. Signs, so far, are that the commission is going for a consensus among all the white political parties represented on the commission before it considers moving into the far more tricky terrain of bringing certain black leaders into the negotiations.

Finding significant areas of common ground between the white parties will be difficult enough — and that is why the commission is likely to bring out an interim report containing certain recommendations on aspects on which agreement could be reached.

In terms of the definition of total strategy given to date, this will be extremely difficult. Either the strategy will have to be reformulated, or the nationalists will once more be on the road alone, attempting to impose their plan on the rest of South Africa.

PLANNING TO BE CENTRALIZED UNDER PRIME MINISTER

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Apr 80 p 2

[Text]

GOVERNMENT planning will in future come under the centralised control of the Prime Minister, with his department compiling a comprehensive plan for the execution of decisions on development and security.

This insight into the recent rationalisation of the Public Service was given yesterday when the Director General of the Office of the Prime Minister, Mr J E du Plessis, opened the conference of the South African Institute of Town and Regional Planners in Pretoria.

Mr Du Plessis said planning needs had outgrown the bounds of existing departments, and closer interaction among the planning agencies in the Government was urgently needed, especially in the economic and political spheres.

"With the organisational rationalisation of the Civil Service, planning in the widest sense was identified as a priority.

"In a unique attempt, all the national planning bodies in the country have been brought together in the Office of the Prime Minister and commissioned to draw up an all-embracing development plan,

which will serve as a guide to the taking and execution of decisions which affect the development and security of the country on all levels.

"The direction-giving role of the Prime Minister will greatly facilitate the co-ordination of public administration.

"The Office of the Prime Minister therefore comprises six planning components, namely: physical, economic, scientific, social, political and security planning," he said.

Mr Du Plessis said the matters of social and political planning still had to be settled.

The function of the scientific planning branch was the co-ordination of scientific and technological matters for the economic and social development of the country, in accordance with national priorities and strategic goals.

The security planning branch would consider other national goals and priorities to ensure the safety of all the country's inhabitants.

Mr Du Plessis said greater demands would be made of the planner in the "new civil service", and because of the Government's commitment to the free market, the same applied to the private sector planner.

MINISTER WARNS BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS ORGANIZATIONS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 Apr 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday warned three key black consciousness organisations to desist from their alleged promotion of the aims of banned political movements.

Mr Le Grange was elaborating on weekend reports in Afrikaans newspapers of a speech he delivered to the Transvaal congress of the Southern Cross Fund on Friday.

In it, he accused the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) and the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) of furthering the aims of banned movements, including the African National Congress (ANC) and the Black People's Convention (BPC).

He named Cosas as an organiser of the commemora-

tion of the 20th anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings, which he connected to the Free Mandela campaign. He also charged Azaso with propagating the ideas of the BPC, and said Azapo was working with organisations established on the instructions of the ANC.

Asked for further comment yesterday, Mr Le Grange said: "Some of these organisations are furthering the aims of banned organisations. They are moving in similar directions to banned organisations. Some are ANC-inspired."

He declined to name the ANC-orientated organisations with which Azapo is allegedly co-operating.

Mr Le Grange's speech, which he described yesterday as a serious warning to three black consciousness organisations, was made within days of the release from detention of at least 14

blacks held under the Terrorism Act.

The freed detainees include Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, a founder member of Azapo, and 12 members of Cosas.

The president of Cosas, Mr Ephraim Mogale, and a student at the University of the North, Mr Thabo Makunyane, are to appear in court in Pietersburg today on charges under the Terrorism Act. Both have been in detention since last year.

Last month, a number of blacks who are members of black consciousness organisations, including journalist members of the pro-black consciousness Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), said they had been quizzed by Security Police.

Those questioned included the acting president of Azapo, Mrs Nombulelo Malane, and the suspended Azapo president, Mr Curtis Nkondo.

TUTU PREDICTS MANDELA WILL BE FIRST BLACK PM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 80 p 5

[Text]

DURBAN. — South Africa would have a Black Prime Minister within five to 10 years, the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said in Durban yesterday.

Addressing students of the University of Natal, he said the White community could not stop South Africa from having a Black Prime Minister.

"What the White community still has in its power to do is to decide whether that Prime Minister is going to end up there through a process of reasoned negotiation and discussion at a conference table or whether he will have to do so after bitter fighting and bloodshed.

"I think we have a very good chance of pulling off the first alternative. And we need Nelson Mandela because he is almost certainly

going to be that first Black Prime Minister.

"He represents all our genuine leaders, in prison and exile. So to call for his release is really to say, please let us sit down, Black and White, each with our acknowledged leaders and work out our common future, so that we can move into this new South Africa which will be filled with justice, peace, love, righteousness, compassion and caring.

"One would like to say some politicians learned at least one lesson from Zimbabwe — don't make such categorical statements. You will have to eat your words — look at Mr Ian Smith and his no-Black majority in 1 000 years or over my dead body?

"It is possible that some politicians may end up being totally irrelevant. Retirement might do some of them good. Look at what it's done for General Van Der Berg.

CSO: 4420

BOTHIA, SLABBERT SPAR IN GOVERNMENT POLICY DEBATE

Botha Affirms 'Equal Treatment'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 80 p 8

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — It was possible to differentiate between people while simultaneously applying the principle of equal treatment to them, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

"What I understand by racial discrimination is that differentiation is applied in the treatment of peoples," he said in reply to the debate on his department's Budget allocation.

"Discrimination occurs when action is taken or treatment accorded which does one person an injustice in terms of another."

The National Party and the Afrikaner nation did not begrudge any other group its right to self-determination and full development.

"But there must be no doubt that the Whites will fight to the last for their right to self-determination. If there is an onslaught against those who brought South Africa to the stability and prosperity it enjoys today people are fooling themselves if they think that what has happened in the rest of Africa will happen here."

Refuge

"As long as the Afrikaner exists in this country there is a refuge and a livelihood for other groups."

Mr Botha said the continued existence of the Afrikaner nation guaranteed the right to self-determination of all other minority groups, White and Black, and if the Afrikaner were destroyed the other groups would have no future.

It was the National Party Government's calling to promote the self-determination and freedom of the peoples of South Africa to their fullest consequences.

Obstacle

The Government was making it easy for Black people to exercise those rights. Blacks could exercise them without having to fight as they had had to in Rhodesia and could achieve independence along constitutional lines the Government had helped to create.

"It is a lie to say this Government is an obstacle in the road to freedom. All we say is that we reject an open society in a unitary state because that will deprive us of our right to self-determination."

"This Government has brought security, economic stability and higher standards of living to all the country's people."

A great part of the Black, Coloured and Indian populations were less well-developed than the Whites, not through the fault of the National Party Government

but on historical grounds.

It was incorrect to blame everything wrong in South Africa on the Government, which had done much to uplift the other race groups since coming to power.

Many opportunities were being created for non-Whites to advance in the public and private sectors.

"These opportunities did not exist before this Government came into power. Under this Government a Coloured man can become rector of a university or an inspector of schools and can reach higher grades in the civil service."

New hope

Non-Whites in the police and army received the same treatment as Whites and discriminatory processes were being removed in other spheres.

Recent labour legislation had given non-Whites new hope without any threat to the rights of White workers.

Mr Botha said he himself had taken the lead in making it possible for non-Whites to attend cultural functions and non-Whites now participated on bodies like the Economic Advisory Council, the Group Areas Board, the National Housing Commission and hospital boards.

"Is this not progress and proof of the Government's sincerity?" he asked.

"And we are still moving ahead in the right way."

Coloreds, Indians Voters Roll

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 80 p 8

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, yesterday reiterated that he was against a common voters roll and a homeland for Coloureds and Indians.

Speaking in committee on his vote, Mr Botha said the Coloured people had never had a national home like the Zulu or Xhosa peoples.

"If you are placing the national Black states on the road to independence, then you must also do something for the Coloured and Indian peoples. I am against a homeland for Coloureds. It is nonsense and impossible."

The Coloured and Indian peoples would be accommodated in a new constitutional set-up, and for that reason the Government was eagerly awaiting the recommendations of the Schlebusch Commission.

Mr Botha also made it clear that he was not in favour of a common voters roll.

"What did Coloureds gain when they were on the voters' roll? They remained in the slums and their education was still backward.

"The fact was that they were given nothing to uplift themselves. They were exploited during every election."

Botha on Colored Labor

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 80 p 8

[Text]

THE Riekert Commission's recommendation on labour mobility could solve the question of Coloured labour preference in the Western Cape, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He was replying to Opposition criticism during his vote that members of the Erika Theron Commission had changed their views on the Western Cape as a preferential area.

Not all members of the Commission had changed their minds, he said. If they did, it would be a serious charge.

"What right will they then have to request us to accept their other recommendations?"

The Manpower Commission had reported that the Western Cape as a Coloured labour preferential region should be reconsidered in the course of this year.

The Commission had abstained from making recommendations on the issue.

The whole question of labour preference in the Western Cape had a bearing on social conditions which could create fresh problems for South Africa, the Prime Minister said.

Slabbert Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Apr 80 p 8

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Prime Minister's 12-point plan was open to ambiguous interpretation and it was time Mr Botha told the people what they needed to hear and not what they wanted to hear, the leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrick van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

Opening the debate on the Prime Minister's Vote he said the variety of interpretations that could be given to the plan made it flexible enough to accommodate opposing viewpoints within the National Party which in turn left the Government paralysed and incapable of implementing the changes necessary.

"The Prime Minister cannot continue to use his plan as a piece of political sticking plaster to cover the wounds in his own ranks," Dr Slabbert said.

"The National Party must choose between maintaining its traditional solidarity, which implies a negative interpretation of the plan, or positive reform which implies a positive interpretation."

"The mark of a statesman is that he tells people what they need to hear, not what they want to hear."

The longer there was doubt about the two options facing the National Party, the less chance there was of expectations being realised and the larger would frustrations grow.

Dr Slabbert quoted examples of confusion over the intent of the plan and contradicting interpretations put forward by academics, the publication *Pro Nat* and the Minister of Tourism, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

"Viewed from one angle the plan is no more than a restatement of the policy of separate development of apartheid."

Dr Slabbert continued: "From another angle aspects of the plan can be seen as the basis for important and necessary reforms in South Africa along the road to a new constitutional and socio-economic deal."

If the difference between the two interpretations could not be clarified and set out then references to the plan and its support by the Prime Minister and Cabinet were no more "than some ritual incantation" denying division within the Government's ranks.

The man to give clarity was the Prime Minister.

"He cannot expect co-operation for a total national strategy while there is no clarity on the basis for co-operation and no clear leadership given on this basis."

An example was: "Vertical differentiation with the built-in principle of self-determination."

"What does this mean? Who decides how there will be differentiation? Is it a joint decision or does the National Party decide alone and then expect co-operation?"

A dangerous concept was contained in point four of the plan which called for

"The division of power between White, Coloured and Indian South Africans with a system of consultation where common interests were concerned."

"One of the most dangerous things that can be done is to play buffer politics with the Coloureds and Indians between the Blacks and Whites. It will hasten the process of race polarisation and we will be picking a cane for our own hides by seeking an accommodation with them while turning away the Black man."

The present state of Coloured-Government relations was the worst it had ever been and if ever there was proof of the total failure of the 12-point plan it was here.

The Prime Minister's role could not be ignored and his unfortunate confrontation with Coloured leaders undoubtedly contributed to the "dead-end politics" between the two.

The nominated Coloured Persons' Council reflected intellectual and political bankruptcy on the part of the Government.

"Co-operation with the Government has become a badge of betrayal. The Government must re-establish its credibility and must allow real Coloured leaders to return and negotiate on another level than that of master and servant (Baas en Knaas)."

South Africa requested that the Prime Minister should tell it what it must hear in order "that all of us can co-operate to achieve our national goal."

Slabbert on 12-Point Plan

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 80 p 8

[Text]

THE Prime Minister had made it clear that separate development and his 12-point plan were one and the same and that the Government would not discuss any alternative, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Taking part in the debate on the Prime Minister's Vote, he said that in his speech Mr Botha had "made it clear what the Government has decided on and it now has to explain to other people how they fit into this plan.

"Those people who do not accept the plan are regarded as irrelevant and are being defined out of a solution.

"The sovereignty of Parliament is accepted by the Progressive Federal Party and should be used to invite others to take part

in the negotiating process to find a solution to the constitutional problems of the country.

"The Coloured people are an example of how the Government is taking unilateral decisions.

"We believe in negotiation. The Government believes in consultation.

The PFP had never denied any group its right to self-determination, but when that right interfered with the same rights of other groups, then a conflict situation was inevitable. The question had to be asked whether the Afrikaner or any other group in South Africa could live without discriminating against another group.

The ideal of the PFP is to work towards a South Africa where there is power-sharing with no discrimination and no domination," he said.

CNO: 4470

BOITHA WARNS 'TROUBLEMAKERS' BEHIND COLORED BOYCOTT

Statement in Parliament

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — People trying to push the Government around from behind the uniforms of schoolchildren were going to get hurt, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, warned in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Speaking on his vote, Mr Botha said any attempts to by-pass Parliament's authority would be met with the full force of the State.

"If the State is challenged and decides to hit back it will do so with all the means at its disposal. There should be no doubt about this."

The Government knew who the troublemakers were. A few had already been detained. There were still others, but the Government also knew who they were.

"I want to warn them that they are playing with fire and they are going to get hurt."

He appealed to the leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, to acknowledge that Parliament was the final authority and that no constitutional changes could be brought about without its final assent.

Dr Slabbert nodded agreement.

"There are attempts to undermine the authority of Parliament . . . from various sources there are attempts to by-pass Parliament in order to bring about change."

"This Government will oppose extra-Parliamentary action with all the might at the State's disposal, as well as those attempts now being made outside Parliament to push this Government around from behind the uniforms of schoolchildren."

"I want to warn those people. They are going to get hurt and if there are some unfortunate consequences, they must not come with recriminations later."

Mr Botha, who appealed to Coloured parents to persuade their children to go back to school and to make use of the educational facilities provided for them by the State, said he was concerned about the way schoolchildren were being misused by certain people trying to realise certain aims.

Those people were playing with the interests and safety of schoolchildren.

"The Government will handle the situation calmly and sensibly."

"If the Coloured Persons Representative Council had done its work, a lot of those things which were wrong, could have been put right. Instead they played politics, with the result that they too have been kicked out."

Coloured schoolchildren should go back to school so that they could prepare themselves for their future, he said.

The leader of the Opposition had requested him to say what the people had to hear and not what they wanted to hear.

"I would like to start with that today," he said.

Facts that had to be accepted and understood

were that South Africa was facing a total onslaught which was aimed at the entire free world.

"That is the first truth we have to contend with when debating in this House."

"There is also a Marxist-led attempt to create a revolution in this country and nothing I, or the Opposition, can do will satisfy their hunger."

"They want the overthrow of the system and civilisation in South Africa and nothing less."

"While these forces are trying to destroy stability, the Western powers are intervening in our domestic affairs as they did in those

of Angola and Zimbabwe."

"They may have had an excuse there, but they have none here. We are a sovereign and independent state."

"The leader of the Opposition must join me and say to them that we reject interference in South Africa's internal affairs," Mr Botha said.

"I want to make an accord with the leader of the Opposition. Let us say together that our minds are open to renewal, but that any constitutional change can come about only when this Parliament gives it its assent," he concluded. — Sapa.

Teachers' Analysis of Causes

Johannesburg (AND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Apr 80 p 4

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

INEQUALITY is the underlying cause of the coloured students' protest and not the activities of agitators, the Transvaal Association of Teachers has said.

It is our considered opinion that the name of the real agitator is written large and clear over the whole South African scene — and that agitator is the system of massive inequity in the whole socio-economic, political and educational spectrum of South African society.

• Calling for a radical restructuring of the educational system, the statement urged the authorities not to launch anti-student witch hunts or to undertake punitive measures.

It pleaded: "Instead set the hearts of these our children at ease by doing what is morally just and necessary."

The latest figures quoted in Parliament show that per capita expenditure on coloured children in 1978/79 was just over 1% of that spent on white children — R225 against R724.

The ratio represents a deterioration in the position for the previous statistical year of 1977/78, when per capita expenditure on coloured children was 3.5% of that on white children — R185 against R551.

Figures for the previous statistical year of 1976/77 worked out that the per capita expenditure on coloured students was 24% of that on white children — R157 against R654.

There appears to be an anomaly in the 1977/78 figure quoted for whites by the Minister of Statistics, in that it is appreciably less than the figure for the previous statistical year of 1976/77.

But the broad pattern is clear. There is a substantial gap between per capita expenditure on coloured and white students with spending on coloured students reflecting their intermediate status between whites and blacks in the racial hierarchy.

Dr Frans Auerbach, author of the study "Discrimination in Education" and an authority on education in South Africa, said last night: "No doubt the gap is closing, but it is not closing fast enough."

In his publication Dr Auerbach found that between 1960 and 1975 per capita expenditure on coloured students dropped from 41% to 22% of the money spent per head on white students. The gap appears to be slowly closing again.

Student-pupil ratios point to coloured students being disad-

vantaged compared to their white peers. Last year the ratio for coloured students was 29.6 students per teacher against a ratio of 19.6-to-1 for whites. Figures for 1976 were 29.2-to-1 for coloureds and 19.7-to-1 for whites.

Figures quoted in Parliament show that the number of coloured students affected by the double-session system is decreasing. The double session in coloured schools involves two classes and two teachers sharing a single classroom.

In 1979 66 917 students and 1 943 teachers were affected against 79 762 students and 2 300 teachers in 1978. Dr Auerbach said of the system: "Studies show that teaching time is lost through it."

Coloured teachers are less qualified than their white counterparts and not as well paid. More than 60% of coloured teachers are not matriculated, having obtained a teaching diploma on a junior certificate.

In his study Dr Auerbach concluded that South Africa's racially segregated school system "perhaps lent weight to the carefully considered 1954 pronouncement of the United States Supreme Court that 'separate educational facilities are inherently unequal'."

POSSIBLE IMPACT OF WIDENED SUEZ CANAL DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Apr 80 p 16

[Text]

DURBAN — By the end of this year, the first phase of the R850m project to widen and deepen the Suez Canal should be complete and some South African industries closely linked with shipping could be feeling the effect.

The most direct benefit of the Suez Canal being wider and deeper is that it will allow larger ships with a greater draught to reach Europe via the Mediterranean, instead of rounding the Cape.

This will enable oil tankers to take a more direct route to their markets. It will also mean a sharp drop in the estimated 200 non-communist vessels that form the traffic around the South African coast every day.

There has been speculation that the Southern Africa Europe Container Service ships that serve the Mediterranean ports could benefit from the more accessible canal.

DELAYS

But the Africa, Europe and SA Langeberg will continue to trade between the Mediterranean and southern Africa via the Atlantic because of a decision taken by the conference lines in February to discontinue the Piraeus service.

This move was made because of serious delays encountered at Piraeus, and because the service was not supported.

"So the ships will be turning around at the Italian ports and will travel down the west coast of Africa like the other SAECS container ships," a SAECS spokesman said.

If the ships turn around at Italy, it is shorter to southern Africa and back if the Suez Canal is not used.

SERVICES

South African firms that provide passing ships with services are adopting a wait-and-see stance, until the full effects of the wider and deeper Suez manifest themselves.

"Shipping is a funny game, and at this stage it is difficult to make predictions," said Mr Aad Noorland, assistant manager of Southern Offshore Supplies, which runs a boat shore-to-ship link with passing vessels.

"Most of the ships we deal with off the Natal coast are tankers that visit this coast for a specific reason.

"I have been to Suez quite a few times, and I know how things work up there. I am not satisfied

that they will be all that efficient in running the canal — we will just have to see," said Mr Noorland.

AIR LINK

Leading ships' chandler, Mr Theodor Unger, did not want to discuss the altering of the Suez Canal, but it was clear that he had certain misgivings — otherwise he would not have immediately said "no comment" when asked if chandlers' businesses would be affected.

Helicopter Services, based at Louis Botha Airport, runs an air link to passing ships.

Speaking from the company's head office in Cape Town, Mr Ted Huddleston said the fall-off in tankers passing definitely

would affect the helicopter service business.

"I am not sure how much, but it will be 'X' percent," he said.

REPAIR FIRMS

Industries that will be adversely affected, not so much in Natal but more in the Cape, will be ship repair firms and in all engineering firms.

Durban's harbour is too shallow to allow very big vessels in to port for repair, but large tankers often call in at Table Bay, where they anchor while specialist firms work on them.

Travelling in ballast, these vessels will probably be making use of the shorter route from Europe to the Gulf if they can use the Suez Canal.

CSO: 4420

VARIOUS APPROACHES TO NATAL'S FUTURE PROPOSED

Buthelesi Commission

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Apr 80 p 5

{Text}

ULUNDI - The first task of the proposed Buthelesi commission of inquiry will be to consider the future of all Natal's people, with a view to making proposals that will add a new dimension to the political evolution of South Africa.

This was spelled out in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly by the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelesi, when he gave details of the proposed commission on Tuesday for the first time.

Chief Buthelesi said one of the reasons for this initiative by his Inkatha movement was a realisation that the present political impasse in South Africa could not be circumvented by protest.

"Inkatha also sees very clearly that the time has come for a formal black initiative in planning the collective political future," he said.

He added: "South Africa stands on the threshold of a new era as the sole remaining

white-ruled territory in Africa, with signs of impending internal change, yet with all formal initiative for change occurring within the white, National Party-dominated political framework.

"That this is inappropriate to the times is more than self-evident."

The Inkatha leader said that while political affairs in South Africa had been dominated by concerns relating to blacks, policy formulation had been narrowly restricted to white perceptions of possibilities and alternatives.

The proposed commission would be a black initiative, taken on behalf of all the people of Natal, as an example to the rest of the country.

Chief Buthelesi announced that the multiracial commission would have 40 members, including representatives of the spheres of economics, politics, agriculture, industry, commerce, education and religion in Natal.

Provision had been made for an overseas representative of the African National Congress to sit on the commission. Press representatives would also be invited to serve.

He suggested the commission deliver an interim report to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly after a year.

"In the interim report, the commission may recommend - if its tasks and circumstances so dictate - that the interim report be regarded as the final report and that its task be seen as complete," he said.

It was envisaged that funds would be voted by the Legislative Assembly to maintain a secretariat to implement the work of the commission.

The services of the Commissioner-General of the territory would be sought in matters relating to high-level communications between the commission and the South African Government.

MP de Jong Proposal

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Apr 80 p 7

[Text] The Assembly--Mr Gerrie de Jong, independent MP for Maritzburg South, yesterday called for the joint government of Natal by the Zulus, Indians, whites and coloureds.

Speaking in the Budget debate in Parliament, Mr de Jong called on the Natal National Party leader to call a preparatory meeting with the leaders of the Zulus, Indians and coloureds of Natal to "set up the broad framework for a detailed joint constitutional committee for the new confederate state of Natal."

Zulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had already publicly acknowledged the need for such a conference and the white farming and business community of Natal wanted "a multi-ethnic power-sharing plan for the province."

Laughter

If the National Party could not hold such a conference, Mr de Jong said he would organise a conference together with white business leaders of Natal and leaders of the other race groups.

He would then present the findings to Parliament.

Mr de Jong called his proposal the "Natal Alliance Plan" which was based on compromise.

His speech was met with laughter and calls of "another Natal stand" by other members of Parliament of all parties.

Mr de Jong said a new direction was required in Natal where whites were outnumbered 10 to one, because it was impossible to consolidate kwaZulu into a viable state while the Zulus also rejected independence and foreign status.

Natal was different from the other provinces and should be treated as such to become the "first and brightest star" in the Prime Minister's constellation of states.

The alliance would be generally acceptable to the majority of the people of Natal and would avoid costly consolidation and duplication of services.

Land Consolidation Commission

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Apr 80 p 5

[Text]

DURBAN. — Mr Graham McIntosh, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, has accused the South African Sugar Association and the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of foisting a "Broederbond-dominated" land consolidation commission on the province.

The Natal Land Plan Commission, sponsored by the two bodies at a cost of R65 000, includes academics from most of the Afrikaans universities.

The chamber and Sasa's move, revealed in an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, seeks to find an alternative consolidation scheme for KwaZulu and Natal.

"Sasa and the Chamber appear to have done a disservice to Natal by operating within the framework of Government policy, and seeking a solution to consolidation which must, per se, produce a conflict between organised agriculture and KwaZulu," Mr McIntosh said yesterday.

"It is also astonishing that apart from one academic, all the other commission members have only tenuous links with Natal, and as most are Broederbonders, they can be trusted to come to the commission with a hidden agenda."

Mr McIntosh said it was "mind boggling" that there were no Blacks on the commission.

"It is also strange that the existence of this commission should come to light through the columns of an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, he said.

Mr McIntosh said the R65 000 would have been better spent on supporting the multi-racial commission appointed by the KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha

MINISTER CRITICIZED FOR POLICY ON BLACK APPRENTICES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Artisan trade unionists said yesterday that they would not approve black apprenticeships until employers assured them the quality of black skilled training would be the same as that for whites.

They were reacting to a threat by the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, to act against unions which "blocked" black apprenticeships. He was speaking during the Manpower Vote in Parliament on Wednesday.

Trade unionists accused Mr Botha of "passing the buck to the unions" on the apprenticeship issue.

All applications for new apprenticeships must be referred to an apprenticeship committee, which has 50% union representation. Some unions have been voting against black apprentices at these committees.

But the Government can override these committees and register black apprentices despite union objections. It had not done so, unionists said.

"If the Minister is so keen to see black apprentices, why didn't he simply approve the applications?" said one.

"He appears to be blaming us for preventing something which we have no power to stop," said Mr Ben Nicholson, general secretary of the SA Electrical Workers' Association.

Mr Botha has since told the Rand Daily Mail that he will now use his powers to override the committees "where labour shortages exist."

Unionists also said they were not prepared to agree to black apprenticeships until they were convinced that the applicants had the same educational qualifications and would receive the same training as whites.

"Black education is inadequate and most black applicants don't have the same qualifications. We are concerned about a lowering of standards. That's why we have called for the upgrading of black education," Mr Nicholson said.

He added that employers had refused to give us safeguards ensuring that black training will be the same as that for whites."

The president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, Mr Johan Faure, expressed surprise at the Minister's statement. "He has repeatedly told us that we will be consulted about changes. Until he tells us anything to the contrary, we must accept that." His union had accepted black training in the past and was prepared to continue to do so as long as change was "orderly and controlled."

CSO: 4420

BLACK URBAN COUNCILS GIVEN MINIMAL RESOURCES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Apr 80 p 9

[Article by Peter Moscardi]

[Text]

THE BLACK urban areas in South Africa were suffering from a financial crisis of such magnitude that, for the sake of peace and stability, the Government should declare each Black urban community a disaster area.

"Should the crisis and its resulting hardships not be resolved in the immediate future, social disorder and unrest will result," Mr Steve Kgame, chairman of the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa, said yesterday.

"When the Councils were established and told they would receive full municipal powers, the first thing that was thrown in their faces was the deficits they would have to overcome by increasing tariffs," he said.

The Urban Councils' Association of South Africa comprise 200 Black community councils. It was founded in October, 1978, and there are 960 members. The community councils are administered by 13 administration boards.

The Association felt that the only way to improve the financial situation, said Mr Kgame, was by:

- The allocation by the Government of annual grants to the Councils — as happens in the case of the homelands and independent states;
- The writing off of all deficits pertaining to all councils;

- The removal of the administration board's White officials from the payroll of the community councils;

- The granting by the Government of interest free loans to the councils;

- The establishment of a development fund for urban areas in order to make the councils economically viable, and

- The phasing out of the administration boards and a new arrangement to be drawn up to include the seconding of people with technical ability onto the Black urban councils.

"When we approached the Government and requested it to consider giving us grants, we were told that subsidies for local authorities would not be considered.

"The Government told us that the Councils must pull themselves up by the strings

of their boots. We made it clear to the Government that the urban communities did not have the boots, "let alone the strings," said Mr Kgama.

"The manner in which the administration boards allocate the profits to their councils is strange in that only a certain percentage is given as a donation to the councils. We do not know what is done with the balance," said Mr Kgama.

Grants to the homelands and independent states for the financial year ending March 31, 1980, totalled R421,7-million — an increase on the sum allocated for the previous financial year, which was R367,3-million.

"I cannot see why, with these grants to the homelands, the Government should not give the community councils a grant," he said.

"What we are now demanding is that balance sheets and audited statements are made available to the community councils for their inspection. We ask for all the balance sheets applicable since the inception of the community councils in 1973," Mr Kgama said.

"The situation in the Black urban areas has now reached danger point. The lack of services is deplorable and, in fact, they have not really improved since the last demonstrations."

No comment was available yesterday from the Ministry of Cooperation and Development. An official of the West Rand Administration board said: "This is not a matter for us to comment on. It is for the Ministry to comment on the statements made by Mr Kgama."

NKONDO URGES WHITE STUDENTS TO SUPPORT COLORED PROTEST

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Apr 80 p 2

[Text]

MR CURTIS Nkondo, suspended president of Azapo and chairman of the Teachers' Action Committee, yesterday called on students at the University of the Witwatersrand to join "resistance to the education system".

He also urged whites and blacks to "walk hand in hand".

"That is Martin Luther King's dream and it is a wonderful dream. Black and white have the right to live here," he said.

He added that he was prepared to risk a banning order or imprisonment to fight for "good education for our children".

Mr Nkondo is a controversial figure in the black consciousness movement who has been accused by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, of "inciting" the schools boycott by coloured and Indian pupils.

He was addressing a meeting of more than 1 000 at the university. The meeting was held to express "solidarity" with striking coloured and Indian school pupils.

His speech was regularly punctuated by enthusiastic applause.

The students later voted to boycott classes today and to hold a "sit in" at the university.

Mr Nkondo rejected allegations that he had "instigated the boycott". Referring to those who levelled this accusation, he said: "These people do not understand that South Africa is sick. We are its doctors."

Students, he said, were protesting at "a rotten system of education." Coloured pupils were tired of "gutter education" which "domesticates" them.

Their protest, however, inevitably had political implications. "We have the misfortune that education is identified with politics. What the state is, so the schools are."

He added: "We want to see whites and blacks share, instead of a few people wallowing in wealth."

Government spokesmen had said that the problem could not be solved overnight but, "we no longer have time. We want good education now and if that means I am to be

banned, let the banning order come this afternoon.

He said pupils had been accused of "wasting time" by striking, but "more time is wasted when children have to be taught in broken classrooms by ill-equipped teachers."

Mr Nkondo urged white students to join "resistance" against the education system. "White education is not perfect either. If black education problems were solved, we could right the rotten state of white education."

"If black education's purpose is domestication, white education's is indoctrination."

Yesterday's meeting was also addressed by Miss Brenda Liebowitz, a white teacher who was dismissed from a coloured school together with two other teachers. Their dismissal played a part in sparking the Western Cape boycott.

Miss Liebowitz told students that the school she taught at had no electricity, many windows were broken, there was a serious shortage of books and corporal punishment rules were "seriously abused."

FACTORS IN HIGH CRIME RATE DISCUSSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Apr 80 p 10

[Article by Fleur de Villiers]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA has more prisoners for its population than any country in the western and third worlds.

Every day 100 000 people pack its jails. Some 440 out of every 100 000 of its population are in jail compared to 100 in the United States, 75 in Britain and 43 in Nigeria.

During the past 10 years the daily prison population in South Africa has increased by 12 per cent a year while its population has grown by an annual seven per cent.

With its prisons straining at the seams, the prison staff available for the rehabilitation of prisoners consists of only 88 social workers, 76 auxiliary workers and 26 psychologists and assistant psychologists.

These frightening statistics are revealed in a newly published monograph by Mrs Mena Shabbert, lecturer in criminology at the University of Cape Town and wife of the leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Shabbert.

They are, she says, "disturbing and alarming facts" that sketch a picture of hopelessness and point to the need for a broad critical appraisal of the crime situation in South Africa.

Official statistics, she admits, cannot be relied on to reveal the whole picture, but "they do reflect serious social problems. And they say something about the nature of a society".

Just what they say is revealed in her book, "Repetitive Cycles", published by the UCT Institute of Criminology.

Analysing the case studies of 500 predominantly coloured offenders from the files of the Nicro office in Cape Town, South Africa's most violent city, she reveals that:

● There is a striking relationship between the removal of coloured people from one area to another and the development of criminals.

Dominated

● Another key factor is the lack of a strong father figure.

Some three-quarters of the sample grew up in mother-dominated homes in which the children could not identify positively with the father who, in turn, subjected them to either rejection or aggression.

● About 66 per cent of the sample had parents who faced the problems of unemployment, financial insecurity and poverty.

● A large proportion suffered childhood neglect because both parents were at work.

● More than half the sample played truant during their school years and a third joined youthful gangs, some when they were only eight years old.

More than 51 per cent began drinking when they were nine or 10.

On the high incidence of criminals who were affected by residential instability in their youth, the study shows that many become educationally deprived because of the frequency of the switch in schools.

And Mrs Slabbert adds:

"Many people who have been moved to houses especially in the newer townships from older residential areas cannot build solidarity with their neighbours as there is no unifying force."

"Many of these townships, as a result, are socially disorganised."

The results of the study point to a vicious "cycle of despair" of children who moved from children's homes to industrial and reform schools and who eventually end up in prison again and again.

Nearly a third of all offenders were placed in children's homes, 54 per cent went to industrial schools and 42 per cent to reform schools.

When they reached adulthood the prison gates awaited them.

But there is another depressingly repetitive cycle evident in

this analysis: the frequency with which the children of offenders follow their parents through those gates and the frequency with which they return.

Only .7 per cent of the sample spent only one term in prison, some returned as often as nine times.

And Mrs Slabbert states bluntly:

"The increase in prison statistics show that institutionalisation is not an effective way of dealing with the problem."

Instead she calls for a multifaceted approach including:

● Alternatives to imprisonment, such as community service orders and community based centres, especially for the short-term offenders who make up 80 per cent of South Africa's prison population.

● A two-pronged prevention strategy to cope with offenders and to divert others from "contact with the criminal justice system".

● More selectivity about who is sent to jail and a re-evaluation of the relationship between police, courts and corrective institutions.

● An improvement in police-community relations. How can they be improved, she asks, "when the average offender or potential offender sees the police officer only as a law enforcer and the police officer feels that his problems are not understood?"

TOWN PLANNER SUGGESTS UPGRADING OF SQUATTER HOUSING

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Apr 80 p 3

[Text]

FORTY new towns costing R1 000-million a year to maintain will be needed by the end of the century to house the urbanised population — at present growing at the rate of 500 000 a year.

This is the forecast of a Pretoria town planner, Mr K A E van der Spuy.

And he advocated taking a leaf out of the squatters' manual to beat the problems of providing low income housing — encouraging a "do-it-yourself" approach among residents to improve housing standards in this group.

Mr Van der Spuy told the conference of the SA Institute of Town and Regional Planners in Pretoria yesterday: "Where low income housing schemes go wrong is when unrealistically high standards are demanded.

"There is evidence that squatters construct dwellings which may appear ramshackle, but which are actually larger in area and cost them a lot less than the official minimum shelter.

"In the long run it may prove wise to build accommodation which is in keeping with the socio-economic circumstances of the residents.

"In many instances, people with low incomes are actively discouraged or prevented by legal and administrative procedures from improving their homes. Excessive public expenditure on management and maintenance could be avoided if these constraints were removed.

"It should be possible for occupants to extend, improve and maintain their homes, which they may prefer to do themselves. This is probably the most important single factor in raising standards generally in residential areas," he said.

Another speaker, Dr C F Swart, a senior researcher at the Institute for Urban Studies at the Rand Afrikaans University, said: "Although Africa is the least urbanised continent, the tempo of urbanisation is fastest here, bringing about conditions of unbelievable overcrowding, grossly inadequate construction and shanty towns in nearly all urban areas, and conditions are worsening in bigger cities."

Dr Swart told the conference a survey in Soweto by his institute found:

- That although the average household consists of 7.14 people, 75% of the households have only two bedrooms, 30% have only one bedroom, only 5.8% have bathrooms and 12.8% have indoor lavatories.

- Six out of 10 occupants are dissatisfied with the management and administration of the area.

- A total of 90.2% of respondents to the survey prefer separate, single residences. Not one indicated a preference for living in a flat block.

- The electrification of Soweto is rated as an even higher priority than the provision of water.

ECONOMIC ADVISER BRAND REVIEWS SUCCESSES, PROSPECTS

Monetary Reform Meeting Speech

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Apr 80 p 13

[Article by Simon Willson]

[Text]

SOUND economic and financial policies had played an important role in the progress towards South Africa's present strong economic position, while the exceptionally strong performance of the gold price had only enhanced this positive outlook, Dr Simon Brand told the conference.

[American National Committee for Monetary Reform meeting in Johannesburg]

Dr Brand, economic adviser to the Prime Minister, said forecasts made before the last surge in the gold price at the end of last year still predicted a 4.5% growth rate in real gross domestic product in 1980.

He told delegates that the credit for South Africa's strong economic outlook should not, therefore, be given solely to the "windfalls" of the high gold price from 1978 and the increase in non-gold exports in 1978 and 1979.

"It is generally recognised that the ability of the South African economy to capitalise on those external factors which favoured it in recent years was also strengthened very considerably by the economic policies which were followed from 1975 onward," Dr Brand said.

These policies were aimed at first, he said, at correcting the serious imbalance which had developed in the preceding years between aggregate supply and demand in the economy, and from the second half of 1977 increasingly at encouraging growth in the private sector.

"The policy of fiscal and monetary discipline, coupled with reforms in the tax structure, in the exchange rate regime, in arrangements governing the utilisation of manpower, and in a number of other areas, was not only a necessary condition for achieving an improved economic performance, but contributed positively towards that objective," Dr Brand said.

The strategy for achieving a relatively high economic growth rate over a number of years could be mapped out by basing policies on the three different scenarios of the 1978-87 economic development programme.

"The essential ingredients of such a strategy must be a reduction in the share of the country's resources claimed by the Government sector, a flexible exchange rate, and the active promotion of exports," Dr Brand said.

He said strict discipline in Government spending was also necessary, combined with a reduction in the tax burden and an increase in the money supply adequate to finance projected growth but not so large as to generate inflationary demand by creating excess liquidity.

Stephen Orpen Comment

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 20 Apr 80 p 1

[Article by Stephen Orpen]

[Text]

"If the creative leader is removed from a group, it becomes an extinct volcano"
Machiavelli, as quoted by Anthony Jay in "Management and Machiavelli"

THE conventional wisdom about South Africa's future growth has been overtaken.

Fittingly, it has been coalesced with a complementary message by the same man who underlined the first insight — Dr Simon Brand, economic adviser to the Minister of Finance.

It was Dr Brand who first hammered home the fact that, unless work could be found for an average of 250 000 new job-seekers (mainly blacks) each year in the 20 years to the turn of the century, South Africa would almost certainly face industrial ferment and social unrest.

On this premise, Dr Brand joined with Dr Gerhard de Kock and the Minister in shaping the current growth-first economic imperative for the country.

The argument was simply: more growth; more work; more jobs; more workers; less unemployment; less chance of social upheaval.

This week, Dr Brand was asked whether he thought South Africa could realistically expect to maintain the real growth rate of around 6% a year necessary to provide the number of new job opportunities essential as a prerequisite for industrial peace.

"Yes," he said. "I am confident we can look forward to the sort of growth we need in

coming years, with one major proviso . . ."

The proviso did not concern inflation, or world conditions, or even the necessity for more labour-intensive industries, important though he must clearly consider these things.

It concerned management and business leadership.

We had to find a way, he said, to ensure that there were available in sufficient depth and quality to keep the growth machine on the road.

Self-evident? Possibly, but also salutary when one looks at what is necessary to combat the problem.

There is evidence that in the Seventies a mere 1% of South Africa's economically-active population was in entrepreneurial, managerial and administrative positions, compared with 10.5% in similar posts in the US.

In the US, some 20% of the total employed population fell in the so-called "leader group" compared to only some 15% (including farmers) in South Africa.

And the position is even worse when one looks specifically at the (increasing) overload on white entrepreneurs and managers.

Not only are they too few and getting relatively scarcer. The job they are expected to do is growing by leaps and bounds as economic

growth picks up and demand mushrooms for further development of the black sector.

What's to be done?

More exhortation, more immigration, more management development, a more active and scientific search for entrepreneurial material, more productivity — these are all answers, but not enough.

Money — that's the answer. Entrepreneurs and managers must be able to enjoy higher take-home profits, or shares in these profits.

That will swell the ranks of the "leader group" soon enough.

Of course it will mean a little less for outside shareholders, for the Receiver and for ploughback, especially as workers clamour for similar recompense.

Also, there will be bleats from the public service, which may lose a few more people — allowing more to be paid to the remainder.

But if we must have more growth, then Dr Brand is quite correct in re-formulating the equation: more leaders equals more growth equals more work equals more jobs equals more workers equals less chance of unrest.

Better, by far, to make the trade-offs necessary to keep the vital leadership link intact than to risk Machiavelli's extinct volcano.

Budget Effect on Inflation

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Apr 80 p 14

[Article by Alec Hogg]

[Text]

In its April Economic Survey Sanlam says this is evident from the abolition of the 7,5 percent import surcharge, increased food subsidies, his strict control of Government spending and the policy of allowing the rand to continue appreciating against other currencies.

But there is still concern about the effect stimulatory measures announced in the Budget will have on the inflation rate.

"Although in general there still exists surplus capacity in most production sectors and demand inflation should pose no immediate problem, bottlenecks may be expected soon in certain sectors.

"Taking everything into account it would seem realistic at this stage to assume the average increase in the consumer price index in 1980 will be above the 13 percent of 1979," the group's economists maintain.

They feel the Budget proposals will only have a very slight effect on total money supply and this will consequently not significantly affect the money and capital markets during the next few months.

The economists say: "Upward pressure on interest rates is foreseen as from the third quarter of 1980 on account of a significant increase in the demand by the private sector for loan funds for inventory replenishment and for capacity extensions.

"In conjunction with this expectation and in keeping with the normal stock exchange pattern, which anticipates economic developments, prices of industrial shares should become subject to downward pressure," they add.

CSO: 4470

METAL TRADE UNIONS DISPUTE ILLUSTRATES GENERAL PROBLEMS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Apr 80 p 13

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text]

TRADE unions in the metal industry are currently at loggerheads, locked in a dispute which has far-reaching implications.

What dispute, you ask? After all, most people not directly involved in labour are probably unaware of who is fighting, let alone what they are fighting about.

All of which is a pity. The strife between metal unions is important. It has far-reaching implications for the union movement, for labour in general and, perhaps, even for South African politics.

At issue are decades-old South African problems, which are becoming increasingly important.

How committed are whites to racial equality? Is co-operation across the colour line possible? Can black and white interests be reconciled?

All are questions raised by this apparently esoteric dispute, for labour is one area in which white fears and black aspirations meet head-on.

The scene of the dispute is the SA Council of the International Metalworkers' Federation, one of a number of trade union "internationals" which seek to bring together unions throughout the Western world.

Steel and engineering are, of course, important industries in industrial economies and South Africa is no exception. The industries employ about half a million workers and many of the leading unions are active in them.

It was thus inevitable that the local IMF council would attract major unions. Five unions affiliated to the Confederation of Metal Building Unions (CMBU) and five from the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu) affiliated.

The CMBU unions are all registered. They have traditionally represented white and coloured workers, and are active not only in the giant metal industry, but on the mines. They are thus among the most important and representative non-black unions in the country.

The Fosatu unions are predominantly black, although they include two registered (coloured) unions. They are among the largest and most active black unions and are regarded as "militant" by many employers.

Whatever the truth of that view, the council brought together as representative a spectrum of black and non-black worker opinion as one could hope to find.

The very fact that it got off the ground at all was hailed as a victory for co-operation between unions with widely differing interests.

If white and black unionists, with their widely differing perceptions and interests, could co-operate, well, then everybody could, said some observers.

But the cynics who argued that it couldn't work were soon proved correct.

When a Fosatu union struck legally at Eveready, it approached the Council for help. Although an IMF delegation saw the then Minister of Labour about the strike, Fosatu unions claimed that they got little support from CMBU unions.

Other tensions were to surface later. Soon after the Wiehahn Commission reported, a number of CMBU unions began organising black workers into "parallel" unions.

"Parallels" are separate black unions which are initiated by non-black unions and, the Fosatu unionists argue, controlled by them.

Registered unions who organise "parallels" say they are doing so in order to involve black workers in "responsible" trade unionism, but Fosatu and

other predominantly black union bodies see "parallelism" as an attempt to bring blacks into unions which are firm, supervised by non-black unionists.

They say a number of the "parallels" receive active support from employers or are invited to recruit workers by them, and add that the "parallels" often recruit at plants where existing black unions have members.

Fosatu unions contrast this with the attitude of one CMBU union, the Boilermakers Society, which organised black workers only after it had fully consulted the Fosatu metal unions about the move.

In exchange for management help, Fosatu unions say, the "parallels" tend to toe the employers' line by, for example, accepting the liaison committee system which unionists believe has been created to weaken unions.

They argue that they are confronted with an attempt to ease out representative black unions and replace them with "tame" rivals.

"We don't mind competing with rival unions. But why should we compete with a united union-management front?" a Fosatu unionist says.

Another bone of contention is the attitude of some CMBU unions to admitting blacks to apprenticeship.

The Fosatu unions were angered by a CMBU suggestion that black workers should agree to undergo military training if they wished to become apprentices. It also suggested that ex-servicemen have preference in skilled training.

Mr Tom Neethling, a prominent CMBU unionist, argues: "We whites have the skills. If we decide to share them, other races must not dictate to us how that will happen. They are asking something from us and must negotiate."

The Fosatu unionists insist, however, that the CMBU suggestions are discriminatory.

Fosatu unionists argue that, as black don't have the vote, they won't join the army. They therefore see this demand as "a blocking move."

These issues came to a head last week, when the Fosatu union boycotted a meeting of the Council. They have since withdrawn from it.

This has inevitably given rise to accusations that these unions aren't prepared to co-operate across the colour line and are seeking "polarisation."

Mr Ben Nicholson, the CMBU's director, argues: "If we disagree, let's attempt to persuade each other. We need an exchange of views, not a boycott."

But the predominantly black group insist that their position has been misunderstood. They want more co-operation, not less, they argue.

But what they want, insists a Fosatu metal unionist, is co-operation on the factory floor, at grass roots level.

They want union shop stewards to co-operate on common problems, to support each other in approaches to management, to work together from the bottom up.

This does happen at present, but only with the Boilermakers and, to some extent, Mr Neethling's Amalgamated Engineering Union. The others either refuse co-operation or lay down their own terms, the Fosatu unionists claim.

Essentially, the Fosatu unionists claim that most of the CMBU group are prepared to sit around a table with black unions, but not to work together with them. They want practical co-operation, not cosy chats, they say.

"The council was premature. It assumed we were co-operating, but we weren't yet," says a Fosatu man.

And Fosatu unions insist that they will seek greater shop-floor links. If that succeeds, a rejuvenated Council becomes a possibility, they argue.

Some CMBU unionists believe that the Council should continue to operate. "We have the majority of members. Just because they walk out doesn't mean the Council should fall to pieces," says Mr Neethling.

Mr Nicholson adds: "We could always draw our own black unions in and continue." But he concedes: "there is little point in carrying on without the Fosatu group."

Mr Ike van der Watt, Council chairman and general secretary of the Boilermakers, accepts that it has ceased to function and hopes to mediate.

He is confident that he can reconcile the parties, particularly now that they are not scoring debating points off each other at meetings.

But a reconciliation may not be that easy. The dispute has bred deep conflicts between (largely) black and (largely) non-black union groups.

The Everready dispute is seen by Fosatu unionists as evidence that "whites" are not prepared to support independent black worker action.

The apprenticeship issue is vital. While non-blacks fear for their future as they see protection eroding, blacks demand full skilled worker status.

The "parallel" union dispute is seen as an attempt by whites to draw blacks into the kind of unions that won't really represent their views. "Another Urban Bantu Council," as one union puts it.

Some claim that "parallel" unionism is simply an attempt by non-black unions to control the pace of black job advancement.

The black unionists believe the whites are prepared to deal with them, only on their own terms: to allow them to become skilled, but only if they take a back seat to military trainees, to allow them unions but only the sort they don't really want.

The white unions are equally angry. They believe the Fosatu group is refusing to talk. They are tired of being "rebuffed", they say.

All the old South African conflicts are present. Are real black leaders to be allowed a say, if it is not on white terms? But, more importantly, the dispute reveals totally different conceptions about trade unionism.

Most CMBU unions have worked for decades in the Government-approved bargaining system. It is a highly legalistic system, which encourages unions to represent their members through complex red-tape.

Unions are tightly controlled and complex and extremely

slow procedures must be followed to resolve disputes. It is a system which, as any Government labour man will tell you, has "ensured decades of industrial peace."

It is this system which most CMBU unions have known for decades and want black unions to enter. Because it is a highly complex system, they insist that the black unions must be guided by their knowledge of it. "They must realise we have more experience," says Mr Nicholson.

But the system only worked for so many years because blacks were not allowed to participate in it. A small portion of the workforce, earning relatively high wages and doing skilled work, were the main participants.

What's more, the members of registered trade unions were protected by a host of job reservation measures. There was no reason for them to fear unrest from their members — they had more or less what they wanted. Speed in resolving their grievances was not vital.

It is a different matter with the emerging black unions. Their members are close to the breadline, mostly unskilled and lack the relative privileges other workers enjoy. If they operated in the old way, they would lose their members.

Trade unionism is changing radically, because the biggest and most disadvantaged section of the workforce is taking part in it. The metal dispute is one sign of that change.

"It's about control and power. Will unions continue to operate through the old system or demand a new one. Will the whites accept that black workers have different problems?" says a labour observer.

Mr van der Watt is near the middle of the dispute. He says unions have competed for members for decades and sees no reason why the "parallel" union trend should cause a breakdown. But he adds, "We must realise that the black unions have been disadvantaged and cannot compete equally yet."

He argues that the Fosatu reaction to events is "over-emotional" but adds that is opposed to "parallels".

He understands white worker fears about black apprenticeship and argues that "a formula must be worked out. But in the interim, there is no harm in allowing black apprenticeships."

And he adds that "the areas of co-operation are there and they can be built up." One example, he says, is the growing possibility of a dual skilled training system for whites and blacks. "We should fight that together."

And Mr Neethling says his union will continue to co-operate with other metal unions "because our door is always open."

But mediating between the two parties will be no easy matter. If it succeeds, it will be an important step towards a united union movement. And that, of course, will have implications far beyond unionism.

TRADE SURPLUS DOUBLED IN FIRST QUARTER

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL In English 23 Apr 80 p 15

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's trade surplus more than doubled to R2 000,3-million in the first three months of this year, compared with R1 161,7-million during the same period last year, according to the preliminary statement of trade statistics released by the Department of Customs and Excise.

Imports during the January to March period amounted to R3 761,9-million, compared with R2 013,7-million, while exports totalled R5 220,3-million against R3 176,4-million in the first three months of 1979.

The import and export figures reflected in the statement have been adjusted to bring them into line with the requirements for the compilation of the balance of payments.

Figures relating to the physical movement of gold bullion, oil imports and imports of defence equipment are now in-

cluded in the trade statistics.

Imports from Africa increased from R53 900 000 to R64 900 000 and exports to African countries from R137 300 000 to R204 200 000.

Imports from Europe rose from R600 600 000 to R1 106,7-million and exports from R1 072,4-million to R1 229,1-million.

Imports from America increased from R220 200 000 to R400 600 000 and exports from R304 000 000 to R473 000 000.

Imports from Oceania totalled R22 100 000 compared with R18 000 000, while exports rose to R23-million from R15 200 000.

Imports of other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments increased from R411-million to R2 757-million.

Exports of ships and aircraft stores dropped slightly from R12 000 000 to R12 400 000. — Sapa.

BRIEFS

PORT ELIZABETH YOUTH LEADERS--Two Port Elizabeth youth leaders were this weekend re-united with their families after being released from a Pretoria prison where they spent more than 130 days in solitary confinement. The leaders are Mr Wantu Zenzile, a former matric student and top official of COSAS, and Mr Monde Mditshwa, an official of Masivelane, a relief fund. They were both detained on their way home from a PEBCO rally on November 25 last year and were held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act and later under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. On their release they said they were questioned at length about the activities of COSAS and its relationship with certain organisations, especially the African National Congress (ANC). Said Mr Zenzile: "We were accused of furthering the aims of the ANC and were made to believe that we and our fellow comrades in COSAS were going to stand trial for furthering the aims of a banned organisation. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 16-22 Apr 80 p 3]

BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT--Mr Barney Pityana has resigned from his post as United Kingdom regional chairman of the Black Consciousness Movement (BCMSA). Mr Pityana resigned after a procedural disagreement at the "Redefinition and Rededication Conference held in London from April 8-12. He will remain a member, however. The conference also decided to change the name of the organisation to the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA) in order "to reflect more truly what the black people feel their country should be called." The movement is to phase out the post of external director of BCM, presently held by Mr Harry Nengwenkulu, in line with the overall plan to "improve the structure of unity in the movement." An interim committee has been chosen to represent the various regions of the BCM and they will issue a statement on the conference as a whole "after careful deliberation." One member of the organisation denied that "major personalities have had a fallout." The five-day conference was planned to arrange a regrouping of all the BCM people in exile so that "they could contribute more positively to the struggle back home." The interim committee includes Mr Basil Manning, Mr Andrew Lukhele, Mr Gerald Phokobye, Mr Mkhalelwa Mazibuko and Mr Dod Motsisi. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY POST in English 20 Apr 80 p 2]

ALEXANDRA COLOREDS' TRANSFER--Alexandra township's 600 coloured families are to be moved in spite of earlier statements to the contrary by the Minister of Coloured and Indian Affairs, Mr Steyn. In reply to a question in Parliament by Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton), the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Koornhof, said the coloured families in Alexandra would have to move to their own group area. Mr Steyn said last December that no coloured families presently living in Alexandra would be forced to move if they did not wish to. Housing provision is being made in Klipspruit West near Eldorado Park for coloured families. Many coloured families have expressed their opposition to such moves because they have lived in the township for many years, but others have been glad to move, saying Alexandra is a slum city. Two coloured bodies in Alexandra have voiced their opposition to any resettlement plans. In Parliament Dr Koornhof said the resettlement would go ahead, although the provision of new housing did not rest with his department. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY POST in English 20 Apr 80 p 3]

ZIMBABWE STUDENTS INCIDENT--Durban--University of Natal students, believed to be from Zimbabwe, threw tomatoes on to the stage of the Students' Union Hall while a rally was in progress yesterday. Some students also interfered with the electricity system, resulting in the breakdown of the microphone that was to have been used by guest speakers, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, Miss Zinzi Mandela and Mr George Sewpersath. The meeting, convened by the University of Natal SRC, was held to protest against inequality in the educational system of South Africa and also in support of the "Free Nelson Mandela" campaign. Thousands of students from the University of Durban/Westville, the Medical College, teachers' training colleges and high school pupils from Indian and Coloured schools converged at the university campus for the lunchtime meeting. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 80 p 5]

OVERCROWDING BLACK RAIL COMMUTERS--South African Railways is struggling to increase and improve passenger services to ease overcrowding of trains carrying Non-White commuters. Mr Hennie Loots, the SAR's assistant general manager said this yesterday when he met Tucsa officials and Soweto Council representatives who claimed that thousands of Blacks could not get to work on time because of overcrowding. A Railways Consultative Committee for Non-Whites, which includes members of all race groups, began an ongoing investigation and programme to streamline passenger train facilities in 1976. But the sudden increase in numbers of Black commuters arising from last year's petrol price increases has overtaken planners' efforts to provide better services. There are 424 passenger trains running daily both ways between Soweto and Johannesburg, with 98 running to the city from Soweto between 4 am and 8 am. Many passengers are schoolchildren. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 80 p 3]

QWAQWA ELECTION--The QwaQwa Chief Minister, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, was returned to power yesterday with a crushing victory over his opponents, who included two of his former cabinet ministers. Mr Mopeli's ruling Dikwankwetla Party swept the board to win all 20 popularly elected seats in the QwaQwa general election. In 1975 it won 19. The Dikwankwetla victory makes QwaQwa, the designated "homeland" of South Africa's 1 800 000 Basotho people, the third homeland in which the ruling party has captured all the elected seats. Asked about independence, Mr Mopeli said: "I regard the election results as a resounding mandate not to opt for independence. At Dikwankwetla's national conference in December, a resolution was passed that I should not opt for independence." Dikwankwetla would remain a member of the Black Alliance--which is headed by the Inkatha leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi--and would strive to use all available leverage to improve the lot of blacks in South Africa, Mr Mopeli said. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Apr 80 p 4]

CISKEI SECURITY FORCES--King William's Town--The Ciskei Intelligence Service, previously run from the offices of the Ciskei Government as a branch of the former Bureau of State Security (BOSS) of the SA Government, has now converted to a full intelligence service branch for the Ciskei. This was announced by the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly this week. Chief Sebe said the Ciskeian police force had been transferred from the Ministry of Justice to his department. He said the Ciskei Government was trying to mould the members of the force, who numbered about 500, into an active and efficient unit of which the Ciskei would be proud. The Ciskei had two majors, four captains, 16 lieutenants, 24 warrant officers, 71 sergeants and 289 constables. A total of 72 new recruits were, earlier this year, sent to the Police College at Hammanskraal for training. He said 70% of the recruits were matriculants and the rest had junior secondary education certificates. "In future, our policy will be to accept only matriculated applicants for these positions," he said, adding that the youth of the Ciskei were attracted to a career in the police force which meant there was no shortage of applicants for all available posts. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Apr 80 p 4]

NEW RIGHTWING PARTY--South Africa now has a seventh officially registered party, and it has been directly compared to the nazi party and has something in common with the HNP. A spokesman for the Department of the Interior today confirmed that the Blanke Volkstaat Party had been registered. Its founder is Mr Eugene Terre'blanche whose new party was previously known as the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB). Mr Terre'blanche and fellow AWB members were responsible for the tarring-and-feathering of historian, Professor Floors van Jaarsveld, who opposed the retention of the Day of the Covenant. The policy of the new BVP party has been reported as rightwing socialist, and also espouses the nationalisation of mines at present in the hands of "Volksvreemdes" (aliens). [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Apr 80 p 8]

REGISTERED VOTERS--More than 100 000 registered voters have been "found" in South Africa. This was revealed today in figures released by the Department of Interior, which gives the total number of voters on March 31 as 2 313 159. Figures released in January gave the total as 2 177 186. The figures released today follow an intense campaign by all the political parties to register voters before the Voters Roll closed at the end of March. The province with the biggest increase in voters is the Transvaal, where an extra 22 000 voters were registered between January and March. The number went up from 1 150 017 to 1 172 961. It was followed by the Cape, which went up about 20 000 from 674 808 to 694 452. Natal, which went up from 260 003 to 265 661, and the Free State, from 176 736 to 180 085. The Pretoria East constituency is still the largest in the country, with 27 625 voters. In January there were 25 979 registered voters in this constituency. The second biggest constituency is Durbanville in the Cape (25 371). [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Apr 80 p 3]

ETHANOL FROM CASSAVA--An in-depth research programme is being conducted into the cultivation of cassava for the production of ethanol for motor fuel--and stockfeed. The programme is expected to enable a full-scale growing project to be launched in two years' time. The agricultural division of the Corporation for Economic Development is managing five cassava test plots in KwaZulu, KaNgwane and Gazankulu. Cassava keeps many parts of tropical Africa and South America alive. It forms the staple diet. From it is produced manioc, a farinaceous meal, and also tapioca. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 80 p 5]

ISRAELI INVESTMENT COMPANY COOPERATION--With South Africa's economy moving firmly in a healthy upward direction, expectations are that there will be a noticeable increase in the flow of trade and investment with Israel. To accomodate the expected increase in business, the Cape Town and Johannesburg based SRE Real Estate company has established a tie-up with an Israeli undertaking. Mr Sam Turecki, co-managing director of SRE, has announced that his company has linked up with Corex, a Tel Aviv based property management and investment company. Their agreement means that SRE will look at the South African end of the potential investment money for industrial property in Israel, while Corex will channel Israeli money marked for South Africa through SRE. Mr Isaac Bloch, managing director of Corex, was in Cape Town recently when the two companies formally agreed on their joint undertaking. He said the Israeli government's latest plan to actively orientate the economy towards export would give an added impetus to South Africa's interest in Israel. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Apr 80 p 18]

COMPUTER USE IN GOLDMINING--Many millions of rand will be saved using a new gold extraction method in the mining industry, which successfully contained rising costs last year in spite of growing increases in labour and supplies. The Chamber of Mines expects a two-fifths reduction in the amount of ore hoisted from gold mines by using new methods involving a computer. The computer will optimise the design of three steps needed to achieve the saving:

breaking the ore underground, separating a concentrate for hoisting to the surface and storing the remaining waste. "This will have a tremendous lowering of underground operations, coupled with a massive improvement in mining safety," said Dr. Adrian Hinde, chief of the systems division of the Chambers Metallurgy Department. Ore milled last year averaged only 11 percent a ton more in cost than the year before, while a greater level of mining efficiency had been achieved in that period, the Chamber reports. But the industry, which will conclude wage negotiations with the 500 000 workers in a few months time, is concerned that the cost of labour and the price of steel will increase production costs this year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Apr 80 p 11]

INFLATION RATE DECLINE--The inflation rate fell by more than one percent to below 14% for the 12 months to the end of March, according to the Consumer Price Index, issued by the Department of Statistics. The increase during March was a moderate 0,6%, compared with one percent during February. For the year to the end of March, the rate as measured by the index was 13,1%--a substantial drop from February's 14,3%. The food index rose by 0,3% during the month, and the figure for the 12 months to the end of March was 14,4%--down by 1,6% on the twelve month figure at the end of February. The 12-month rate for the lower income group was 12,5%; for the middle income group 13,3% and for the higher income group 12,9%. Economists warned yesterday against "too much euphoria" because of the 1,2% fall in the inflation rate. The recent food price increases would have a marked effect on the level of inflation in the months ahead. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Apr 80 p 3]

WEST COAST ISLANDS PARKS--Cape Town--With the exception of Robben Island, all the islands off the west coast of South Africa between Cape Town and Langebaan were to be handed over to the National Parks Board and turned into tourist attractions, Mr Piet Marais, MP for Moorreesburg, said in a speech to the Afrikaanse Taalkamer in Parow. Mr Marais said Mr Braam Raubenheimer, who takes over the Department of Environmental Conservation from May 1 would visit the islands and Langebaan lagoon with officials from the Department of Nature Conservation next month. If the islands were made acceptable to visitors by the Parks Board, they could develop into a unique national asset with great international prestige value, Mr Marais said. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Apr 80 p 11]

CSO: 4420

IMPLICATIONS OF ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE DISCUSSED

University Symposium

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Apr 80 p 4

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Excerpt]

THE birth of Zimbabwe is bound to have far-reaching effects on the political social and economic lives of Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho or the BLS countries.

In the economic sphere, the three countries will be a little less dependant on the Republic of South Africa, especially if the idea of forming a southern African economic community in opposition to South Africa's constellation of states proves to be a success, a top Government official, Mr. Arthur Khoza said at a symposium held at the University College of Swaziland at Kwaluseni last Friday.

Mr. Khoza, Permanent Secretary for Agriculture who has previously served in different Ministries, spoke on the prospects and implications of the independence of Zimbabwe to this country and the other two BLS states.

Mr. Khoza criticised what he described as

"people who live outside Africa telling Africans what to do when they become independent and pretending that they are qualified to do so."

"What is happening in Zimbabwe is bound to affect us. I think it is very encouraging that Zimbabwe like us, is to pursue a policy of non-racialism," Mr. Khoza told his audience.

On the main point of his talk, Mr. Khoza said Zimbabwe is looked upon to play the role of main subscriber to a possible southern African economic community to reduce dependence on South Africa. He foresaw closer links created among Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland with Zimbabwe as a vital link.

"Zimbabwe will give us alternative trade routes and partners," Mr. Khoza said, at the same time reminding his audience that it is not possible for Swaziland to hope for total economic independence from the Republic.

"We have been told that it is a shame to trade with South Africa but the domestic market and other alternatives are so small that it would be

unreasonable to even toy with the idea of cutting off all links with the Republic," he said.

In his talk, the Catholic Bishop of Swaziland, the Rev. Mandlenkosi Zwane, outlined the active role of the church during the liberation struggle in the then Rhodesia and the implications of independence in that country to the Church in the sub continent.

He pointed out that the Church in Mozambique operated against the masses and supported the colonial government and that this had destructive effects on the Church as a whole.

In contrast, the Church in Zimbabwe had strengthened itself against the dangers of communism by taking sides with the masses against "their oppressors."

"For this stand and behaviour, the Church paid dearly. Consequently, the contribution of the Church in an independent Zimbabwe is enormous, and as you know, the President of the country is a churchman, the Rev. Canaan Banana," the Bishop said.

'THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND' Comment

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The most important event of last week was certainly the birth of Zimbabwe under the leadership of Premier Robert Mugabe. The change is welcome obviously because it brings an end to a guerrilla war which took 20,000 lives, probably more than any other independence fight this continent has seen.

But there are other, more positive implications. Until now African nations in the sub-continent have formed groups whose concern was political independence--the front-line states for example. Now it is possible for a more positive kind of grouping to deal with the more important problem of economic independence.

A first step to that goal was made at a meeting of nine nations in Lusaka recently. Swaziland was represented, a fact which must be seen as significant.

Premier Mugabe has already said in no uncertain terms that his approach is to solve Zimbabwe's internal problems, and not to indulge in sabre-rattling at his giant neighbour. With his massive problem of political independence settled, it is likely that the same stand will be taken by other nations who have for so long been involved in helping the nationalists.

All that energy and manpower can be directed now at economic growth and it is to be hoped that Swaziland will be prominent in that struggle, for the benefit of both herself and the bloc that has been formed as a result of Zimbabwe's independence.

CSO: 4420

NSIBANDZE EXPLAINS INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BILL

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Text]

THE INDUSTRIAL court which the Industrial Relations Bill seeks to establish will do away with the present system of referring labour disputes to the Minister, the Swazi National Council or even to the King.

This explanation was given by the Deputy Prime Minister, Sen. Ben Nsibandze when he moved the second reading of the Industrial Relations Bill in the House of Assembly yesterday.

The Bill he said seeks to establish proper and adequate machinery for the handling of industrial disputes, the subject of which he stated is to ensure industrial harmony and peace, without which there can be no economic development in any country.

The Bill seeks to repeal the Trade Union Act and the Industrial Conciliation Act and sets out to correct anomalies of these Acts.

"The Bill sets out to establish the Industrial Court, a supreme body to which all industrial disputes will be referred for decision, and not as has been the case, to the Minister, to the Swazi National Council and even to His Majesty through all sorts of 'emancusa' (emissaries)," said Sen. Nsibandze.

He told the House that the Bill also sought to fulfill or complement this country's international obligation under the I.L.O. Conventions while

retaining "our own socio-cultural background of handling grievances."

He said the Bill was part of an exercise to review and overhaul some of this country's antiquated and cumbersome legislation. He also stated that the Bill did not introduce a new concept in regard to employee organisations.

He assured the Houses: "The government's commitment to such bodies is reflected in both the Trade Union Act and the Swaziland Constitution."

He added that Swaziland had ratified two international labour conventions dealing with the rights of employee organisations and that these ratifications are registered with the International Labour Organisation.

The Bill also seeks to make each industry responsible for its own affairs in regard to wages and conditions of employment. It provides for the extension of Works Councils and, on a broader basis, for what he called Joint Industrial Councils.

Sen. Nsibandze explained that once a Joint Industrial Council was established in a particular industry it would enable any Wages Council covering that industry to be abolished; and thereafter all negotiations on wages will be conducted through Joint Industrial Councils.

The Bill, he said, was part of the review of the

whole of Swaziland's labour legislation and was complementary to the Employment Bill approved by the House of Assembly last week.

The Industrial Court will be administered by the High Court and will among other things deal with disputes arising in disciplinary and dismissal cases.

Clause 17 of the Bill requires both employer and employee organisations to register constitutions and, it sets out the matters that must be covered in the constitutions.

Clause 35 limits the non-occupational activities of organisations and confers the right on the Industrial Court to suspend the registration of an organisation which is devoting more time to matters of public concern than the occupational interests of its members.

The Bill also sets out the time limit for the settlement of disputes and that any dispute arising in an essential service must be referred to the court. Strikes in essential services will be prohibited.

Strike action would also be illegal once a matter is referred to the industrial court.

Strike action would also be illegal where the Minister has either referred the matter to the Industrial Court or has given notice that he intends to do so.

The Deputy Prime Minister was expected to reply to members' questions on the Bill this afternoon.

CHIEF OF UN ANTIAPARTHEID BROADCASTING UNIT REQUESTS MATERIAL

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 10 Apr 80 p 2

[Text]

THE CHIEF of the Anti-Apartheid Programmes for Radio Services at the United Nations, Mr. A.R. Magoma, wound up his visit to Swaziland today when he met the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. L.M. Mncina.

Mr. Magoma, who arrived at the weekend, has met the Deputy Prime Minister, Sen. Ben Nsibandze and this morning held discussions with the Resident Representative for the High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Godfrey Sabiti.

Yesterday afternoon, he met the Director of the Swaziland Broadcasting Services, Mr. J. Vilakazi. His discussions with the government officials were not immediately disclosed.

But his talks with the Deputy Prime Minister and his Permanent Secretary, Mr. A.R. Shabangu as well as Mr. Vilakazi are believed to have concerned the anti-apartheid programmes beamed to South Africa.

The programmes, broadcast in six languages, are produced at the United Nations and distributed to a number of African countries to counter South African propaganda.

The programmes were started in 1978, in an effort to implement the United Nations resolution which requested the General Assembly to launch a campaign programme dealing with issues of apartheid in South Africa to speed up the process of the liberation struggles.

In Botswana recently, Mr. Magoma was reported to have expressed the hope that the struggle in South Africa would be stepped up now that the line of liberation has shifted from Zimbabwe.

According to Botswana Daily News, Mr. Magoma pointed out that the programmes were produced in close co-operation and with the advice of the Pan Africanist Congress and the African National Congress, which are both banned in South Africa.

He told the newspaper that the United Nations would appreciate conducted interviews by the Department of Information and Broadcasting on the lives of Blacks in South Africa.

Interviews providing information on this issue, could be handed over to the local United Nations Development Programme Office for dispatch to the United Nations.

BRIEFS

LABOR COURSE IN ISRAEL--Dr. John Nxumalo of the Swaziland Insurance Corporation who was among several participants at a labour course at the International Institute for Development, Cooperation and Labour Studies in Israel, has returned home. The course, which lasted for about three months, covered a wide range of subjects such as economic and social development, basic principles of labour economics and the general aspects of underdevelopment. The participants, according to Dr. Nxumalo, also learnt about rural and urban co-operatives and about the integration of the co-operative movement in development countries. The course also dealt with the role of trade unions in development; their aims, structure, functions and co-operative activities as well as the problems of unionism in the developing countries. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Apr 80 p 2]

ISRAEL ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION--The Israeli Ambassador to Swaziland, Mr. Emmanuel Ron, last night made an earnest appeal to Africa to accept the Jewish people into its fold. Speaking at a function marking his country's 32nd independence anniversary at the Yen Saan Hotel, he said Israel did not deny nor wish to obstruct the realisation of the legitimate aspiration of the Palestinian inhabitants of Judea and Samaria. Speaking at the same function, the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla said the Swazi people were highly delighted with the encouraging progress already made in the process of normalising relations between Egypt and Israel. The Swazi people, he said, appreciated and understood the fact that, having lived under conditions of hostility for so many years, the peoples of the Middle East must naturally be expected to take a little longer to adjust themselves and to accept the new concept of peaceful co-existence with all their neighbours in that region. [Excerpts] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Apr 80 p 1]

VISIT TO TAIWAN--The Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Seth Dhlamini, says he was deeply impressed by the way the Republic of China has reduced unemployment there. Mr. Dhlamini and his wife returned from Taiwan on Sunday where they were guests of the Government. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 9 Apr 80 p 2]

PROSCRIBED PUBLICATIONS LIST--Just two weeks before independence on August 23, 1968, the Proscribed Publications Act was published in the Government Gazette. Attached to the Act was a list of publications that were declared undesirable and to this day all of the publications that appeared on the original list remain banned. The journalists of our newspaper, for instance, may well feel discriminated against as they are forbidden to read or possess any of the publications of the International Organisation of Journalists. Our University students, one would imagine, are probably in danger of "a fine not exceeding 400 rand or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months, or both" as it is difficult to believe that they take much notice of the ban on all publications of the International Union of Students. Not a few professors probably face the same fate for their reading habits. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 14 Apr 80 p 5]

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